The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,013.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 73	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	6
including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ....„ 2 8
Third Ditto ....„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOUTER—August 29th, at Breach Candy, the wife of Frank H. Souter, Esq., Commissioner of Police, of a son.

DEATH.

FEIVOUZ—August 30th, at Bombay, Mrs S. Feivouz, wife of Captain S. Feivouz, of the ship *Montana*.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	& 15	Leave Calcutta	1	& 15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Pondicherry	12	26
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	12	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Pondicherry	11	25	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,250 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sep.	Sep.	Down	Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	& 21	Leave Bussorah	25	& 9
„ Kurrachee	11	25	„ Fao	25	9
„ Guadur	12	26	„ Bushire	27	11
„ Muscat	15	29	„ Linga	29	13
		Oct.			Oct.
„ B. Abbas	17	1	„ B. Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	18	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	21	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	22	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	23	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 890 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 569 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "COLUMBIAN," (2,180 tons, 500 H. P.) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th September, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 2nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
27th August, 1868.

STEAM TO CANNANORE AND COCHIN.

Calling at intermediate Ports if inducement offer.

THE well-known S. S. "MULA," 800 tons, Captain Cairs, will be despatched to the above Ports, on THURSDAY, 3rd Proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co, Agents.
Bombay, 29th August 1868.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(*With quick despatch*)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 composite built Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 30th July 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."
Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "J. P. WHITNEY," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Ship "J. P. Whitney."
Bombay, 31st August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "MACEDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Macedon."
Bombay, 24th August 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay, 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PENDRAGON," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delibery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pendragon."
Bombay, 20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREMIER," White, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain White will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain White.
Bombay, 26th August 1868.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL,
Ramle in the environs of Alexandria,
An English Hotel in
EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a LADY COMPANION, to go to England with a Lady free of Charge *via* Cape. Apply to NANABHOY and SORABJEE.
Bombay, 27th August 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).
Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES

NOTICE.—The MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to CAPTAIN YOUNG'S TESTIMONIAL is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd September 1868, at 4-30 P. M., at the Offices of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Joint Honorary
GEORGE T. ROBINSON, } Secretaries.
Bombay, 26th August 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of the Municipal Special Duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF in the Town and Island of Bombay for one, three, or five years, from the 1st October next.

Tenders will be received up to 1st September 1868, at the Bombay Custom House. Tenders should be addressed to LESTOCK REID, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office, in the Custom House.

L. REID,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 7th August 1868.

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the above Society will be held at the Office of the Society, No 24, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, on WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of September next, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators for the year ending 12th March 1868.

2nd.—To pass a Resolution that the Liquidators have all the powers which are specified in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866, conferred upon them.

3rd.—To do any other business that may be submitted.

BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM, }
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, } Liquidators.
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE CHINOY, }
Bombay, 19th August 1868.

BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6¼ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3¾ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, }
Bombay, 17th August 1868.

MALVERN COLLEGE,
President and Visitor.
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK,
Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „
„ Cut Cavendish
„ Returns Tobacco
York River „
Carolina Rose.
Golden Gem.
Havana Tobacco.
Persian „
Latakiah „
Oronoko „
Imperial „
Smoking Mixture.
Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester. Crosse and Blackwell, London. &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a further DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 350 per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1868, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in the Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY the 7th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld.),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.
SYKES and DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive, until FRIDAY the 11th September next, PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASE of CERTAIN GROUND (situate at Gaumdevi) measuring 11,500 square yards or thereabout, together with the Mill Buildings standing thereon, and a pair of Engines, Boilers, Machinery, and Stores, the property of the Victoria Spinning Company, Limited, now under liquidation. For full particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 14 Apollo Street.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, }
લાલભાઇ વલ્લભભાઇ, } Liquidators.
i. e. LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY, }
Bombay, 27th August, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Linen Collars.
½ „ Under-Vests.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Colored do.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
1 „ Colored do. do.
1 (one) Overland Suit.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.
1 Scarf Ring.
1 Walking Stick.
1 Umbrella.
1 Binocular Glass.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Dressing Bag.
1 Hand Portmanteau
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Opera Hat.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

UPON reading the Affidavit of SADANUND BALCRISTNA solemnly affirmed on the twenty-fifth day of July instant, and on hearing on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Bank, I do order that all CREDITORS of the abovenamed Bank do on or before the first day of December next, send in their names and address and the particulars of their Debts, Claims or Demands to the said SADANUND BALCRISTNA, the Manager for the Liquidators of the said Bank, at the Office of the Bank in Meadow Street, Bombay, in the East Indies, or in default thereof, they will be finally excluded. And I do further direct that this order be advertized in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jami-Jamshed," and "Bombay Summachar," and also in each of the places where the Bank had agencies before it was placed in liquidation.—Dated Bombay, this 26th day of July, 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Liquidators, Royal Bank of India.

RE SAMUEL CORP, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of SAMUEL CORP, late of Denton Court, new Gravesend, in the County of Kent, and of Number 13 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Phillimore Gardens aforesaid on the Sixth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of the said deceased issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the Twenty-sixth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of MARY CORP, Widow and Executrix of the said last Will and Testament of the said Samuel Corp, deceased, are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to Messieurs RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said MARY CORP as such Executrix, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this day of August 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

⁂ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter. Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on THURSDAY the 3rd September and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings; old Canvas; Sails; Rope, old (Coir and Europe); Masts; Yards; Iron, Brass, and Copper, old; Cases; Casks; Tins, &c. Also the Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Fittings of Troop Ships, Hawsers Coir, Gunny Bags, and Ensigns. Terms of sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th August 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—Mrs LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season*.

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

Mrs. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of
MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING,
AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

NOW READY,
SECOND EDITION OF
THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,
(Act XXV. of 1862),

Annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the Superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

N. B.—This Edition contains new Indices and nearly six hundred and fifty Judgments and Orders of the Superior Courts.

By H. T. PRINSEP,
BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.
Price Rs. 15: or by Post, Rs. 16, cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,......BOMBAY.
THACKER, SPINK, & Co.,......CALCUTTA.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups, &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK viz.
CHURCH,
STABLE,
HALL,
DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
LIBRARY, &c.

AND

WATCH viz.
LEVER,
CHRONOMETER,
HORIZONTAL,
KEYLESS,
CHRONOGRAPH,
PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES. Open face Double cases.	GOLD CASES. Hunters.	SILVER CASES. Open face double cases.	SILVER CASES. Hunters.
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.			
10 10 0	13 13 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
15 15 0	18 18 0	6 6 0	7 7 0
20 0 0	23 0 0	10 10 0	11 11 0
30 0 0	35 0 0	17 17 0	20 0 0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.			
42 0 0	45 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0
52 0 0	56 0 0	43 0 0	45 0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.			
55 0 0	58 0 0	45 0 0	48 0 0
75 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.			
30 0 0	33 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0
35 0 0	38 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.			
14 14 0	... ...	5 5 0	... ...
21 0 0	... ...	8 8 0	... ...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.			
5 5 0	8 8 0	2 2 0	3 3 0
9 9 0	12 12 0	4 4 0	5 5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants,

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS'
5 Old Bond Street, and 9 Westbourg Grove, London,
Established 1749.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

OAKEY & SON'S EMERY & BLACK LEAD Mills, 172, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S GENUINE GRAIN & FLOUR EMERY.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Druggists, &c.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s., 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1 inch 10s. per dozen. ½-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE REES, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of
"THE MAIL,"
at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

EAU DE COLOGNE.
JOHANN MARIA FARINA.
Opposite the Julich's Place.
Cologne (Prussia).

Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medal—London, 1851, 1862. Paris, 1867. Oporto, 1865.

The genuine Eau the Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility, and Gentry of England, and all other nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem Julich's Platz,
(opposite the Julich's Place).

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Cologne, 1868. (opposite the Julich's Place.)

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F. opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not effected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!
JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle.
Roseine. Purple. Blue. Crimson. Red.
Magenta. Violet. Green. Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine. Mauve. Brown. Scarlet. Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s,

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *coolling, refreshing*, and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY

W. V. WRIGHT and Co.'s
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,
REGISTERED AS
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

THIS SOAP is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the *Sapo Carbonis Detergens* does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali, and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co's PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the *Lancet*, Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class, and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the *liquor carbonis detergens*. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap. Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co, London, are the manufacturers." See also *Medical Times and Gazette*, Jan. 19, 1867; *British Medical Journal*, Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,

And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright and Company will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE CELEBRATED ARGYLE LAMP.—The ARGYLE LAMP is justly celebrated for its brilliant white light, and which, from the Oil being above the flame, burns so perfectly steady; unlike the ordinary Argand Lamp, it casts no shadows on the Table, and is unaffected by a strong wind or Punka. Hitherto they have been almost unknown in Bombay, but in Calcutta there is scarcely any other kind of Lamp used.

Handsome Bronzed Pedestal Lamp.........	Rs. 35.
Do. do. larger size	„ 45.
Richly cut solid Glass Pedestals and Silver-plated Mountings...	„ 60.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER,

The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

This Filter has the great advantage over all others of not retaining the impurities drawn from the Water filtered within it. This is effected by applying the Cyphon principle, by means of which the Water is drawn up, though the filter and then the suspension of the suction at the turning off of the tap allows the impurities to fall away from the filter to the bottom of the Cistern. The Filter has been much used in England in Government buildings, hospitals, and other large establishments.

Cistern Filters fitted with tube and tap complete. Rs. 25.

The above Cistern fitted in 7 gallon stone jar. Rs. 30.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of the above, which may be seen at their premises in Rampart Row.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator now stands unrivalled as the only perfect system for making Tea and Coffee, either for private individuals, for Messes, Families, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Schools, Ships, &c. It is used already by upwards of 200,000 families and at most large establishments in the United Kingdom, as well as at the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Clubs, (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, &c.), South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, St. James's Hall, Cremorne, Great Western Royal Hotel, and has received universal approbation wherever it has been used.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator is manufactured in Blocked Tin, in Copper Bronzed in Britannia Metal, and in Electro Plate; those imported by SOUNDY & Co. are all warranted, genuine, and are of excellent quality and workmanship.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

ICE ICE! ICE!
The newly improved Patent Domestic
FREEZING APPARATUS.
PURE ICE,
Produced by means of
HEAT AND WATER.

The only expense beyond the first cost being that of the Wood Charcoal, amounting to Half an Anna for each operation.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect*. The Boiler is now made in solid galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The mere artificial production of Ice has long since been accomplished, but the manufacture of it in a pure, tasteless, and totally untainted state, through a medium which places it within the reach of all, and enables every body to be his own Ice Supplier, has only just been attained by means of the

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

Any eulogy of this perfect and very remarkable invention would be useless; the leading scientific men of the day have expressed their unqualified admiration of it, and the inventor has been rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and with numerous medals wherever the apparatus has been exhibited.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large consignment of the above Machines with the latest improvements.

Large size to make about 5 lbs. of Ice—Rs. 275.
Small size to make about 2½ lbs. of Ice—Rs. 175.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WIND DIAL COMPASSES.

These are Compasses fitted with Arrows for indicating the direction of the Wind. Price Rs. 15.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COLONEL HYDE'S IMPROVED ENGINEER'S RULES.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a few of these newly and most usefully arranged Rules. Rs. 30.

ROUTLEDGE'S ENGINEER'S RULES.

With joint Champered Edges and degrees on joint Rs. 15.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

The Spanish Gypsy: a poem. By Geo. Eliot ...Rs.	9	0
Squires's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia, 1867. 6th Edn.	8	0
Ships and Sailors, ancient and modern. By Cotterill and Little, B. A.	3	12
Random Sketches of Buenos Ayres; with explanatory notes	1	8
Pictorial Sheet Alphabet of common objects	1	4
Half a Million of Money. By A. B. Edwards	1	8
Plays.—The Brigand. The Muleteer of Toledo. Handy Andy. Each	0	8
Disraeli's Works, 10 vols.	7	8
Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded	1	0
Weale's Builder's Price Book for 1868	3	0
Jacob on Construction of Retaining Walls	0	12
——— of Storage Reservoirs	1	8
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions	4	8
——— Pocket Formulary	4	8
——— Druggist's Receipt Book	4	8
Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England. Abridged edn	4	8
Classic Tales:—Rasselas, Vicar of Wakefield, Exiles of Siberia, Paul and Virginia, Indian Cottage, Gulliver's Travels, Sterne's Sentimental Journey, Sorrows of Werter, Theodosius and Constantia, and the Castle of Otranto	2	12
Graham's Domestic Medicine, 17th edition, 1864	10	8
Bohn's Handbook of Domestic Medicine	3	12
Carpenter's Animal Physiology. Bohn's New edition, 1867	4	8
Handbook of Games:—Whist, Piquet, Ecarte, Lansquenet, Boston, Quadrille, Cribbage, and other Card Games; Faro, Rouge et Noir, Hazard, Roulette, Backgammon, Draughts, Billiards, Bagatelle, American Bowls, &c. &c.	3	12
Staunton's Chess Praxis. A Supplement to the Chess Player's Handbook	3	12
A History of India under the two first Sovereigns of the House of Taimur,—Baber and Humayun. 2 vols. By W Erskine, Esq	10	8
Murray's History of British India down to '56	4	0
Pickwick Abroad; or, the Tour in France. Illustrated by Crowquill. By G. W. M. Reynolds.	6	12
Market Harborough. By W. Melville	1	8
Mary Barton. By Mrs. Gaskell	1	8
Tilbury Nogo By W. Melville	1	8
Thackeray's Lovel the Widower	3	12
——— Denis Duval	3	12
——— The Virginians: a tale of the last century.	5	4
——— Pendennis: his fortunes and misfortunes, &c.	5	4
——— The Newcomes, memoirs of a most respectable family	5	4
——— Vanity Fair: a novel without a hero	4	8
——— Esmond: a story of Queen Anne's reign	4	8
——— The Irish Sketch Book	3	12
——— The Paris Sketch Book	4	8
——— Adventures of Philip on his way through the world	4	0
——— From Cornhill to Cairo	3	0
Half Hours with the best Authors, 2 vols.	7	8
Dean Alford's A Plea for the Queen's English	3	12
Morphy's Games of Chess	3	12
Staunton's Chess-Player's Handbook	3	12
——— Companion	3	12
Walker's Manly Exercises	3	12
The Book of Humour, Wit, and Wisdom	2	12
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, No. 106—Offenbach's Opera the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein	0	12
Ditto, No. 107—Bellini's Opera Norma	0	12
Ditto, No. 108—Flotow's Opera Martha	0	12
Chappell's Musical Magazine for April—12 Songs by Benedict and Sullivan	0	12
Ditto, for May—9 Fantasias by B. Richards	0	12
Ditto, for June—8th Selection Christy M. Songs	0	12

Bombay, 13th Aug. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	......	......	Agra Bank	126 per share.
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay	98 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New	11½ pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
3,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company	63 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	8 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	3½ per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	21 per share
3,750,000		1,000	11½pc	Madras Bank	1650 p. s.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	135
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	135 per share
	100	200	......	Royal Bank of India	76 per share
100,000	200	250	......	Guzerat Bank	85 nominal.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	400 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	770 p. s.
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	218 p. share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	......	Frere Land Co.	85 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	680 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning	320
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co	1,025

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co	1,350 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co	360 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	26	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,450 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited	100 per share

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	2 per share
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	5¼ per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
China	60 days' sight	218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	94-14
" "	1842-43	
" "	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Fs. Loan	1856-57	109½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54	106
Five and half per cent.		114-14

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 31ST AUGUST.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee Akote	New	222 to 225
Broach		230 to 232
Dhollera Bhownuggur		238 to 240
Veeraval		215 to 225
Vingorla		225 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned		235 to 240
Khandeish Barsee		215 to 218

Ready sales on 31st Aug..........475 Candies. Market strong.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 29th Aug. 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up......Rs.	49,99,000
General Treasury Balance...... "	12,66,992
Deposits at Head Office...... "	2,01,07,007
Deposits at Branches...... "	11,41,119
Bank Post Bills outstanding...... "	24,735
Reserve...... "	3,616
	Rs. 2,75,42,469

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals......Rs.	4,07,693
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities "	1,32,584
Bills Discounted and purchased at do....... "	11,56,920
Dead Stock...... "	4,65,587
Stamps...... "	5,328
Balances with Agents & Correspondents... "	20,28,279
Government Securities...... "	28,53,802
Over drafts...... "	897
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office...... "	190,15,835
Do. do. at Branches...... "	14,75,544
	Rs. 2,75,42,469

CALCUTTA—AUGUST 25.

Government Papers sold at the following rates: 4 per cents., a small sum, at Rs. 4-8 and some large amounts at Rs 4-6 discounts; small pieces of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 10-0 premium and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 15-4 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were not procurable at Rs. 1,746½; only a few could be had at Rs. 1,750 each.

Purchases of National Bank shares were made at Rs. 134 and 134½.

Agra Bank B shares sold at Rs. 105.

Punjaub Bank shares were bought, for an order, at Rs. 90 each.

A transaction in Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares was reported at Rs. 112.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares were bought by an investor, at Rs. 4-0 per Rs. 1,000 shares.

The property of the Isherah Yarn Mills Co. Limited in liquidation was sold by auction by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co, for Rs. 1,70,500.

Another time-bargain contract of Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 50 for delivery in two months; there are buyers at Rs. 48 for cash.

Some Oriental Gas Co.'s £5 shares were purchased for an order, at Rs. 62 each exclusive of dividend.

Several small lots of Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares were bought for different parties at Rs. 315 per share of Rs. 1,300 paid up.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares changed hands at Rs. 115 for cash. No time-bargain announced to-day.

A transaction in Kunchanpore Tea Co.'s fully paid up shares was reported at Rs. 150.

The following Tea Co.'s shares sold to-day, at Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co.'s Auction:—

Bishnauth,	fully paid up	at Rs. 97 each.
Ditto	contributory,	at Rs. 13 each.
Muttuck,	Rs. 125 paid up	at Rs. 19 each.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 31.

Bradford, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.
Lockhart, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.
Berne, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Yates, Captain, 1st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on leave. from Poona.
Daniell, Lieutenant, 105th Regiment, to join, from Poona.
Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Burd, Major, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Malligaum.
Durand, Captain, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Lockhard, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.
Bradford, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.
Daniell, Lieutenant, 105th Regiment, on duty, to Dinapore.
Stamfild, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Wilkinson, Major, 82nd Regiment, on medical certificate.
Berne, Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—31ST AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d. do.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	to £1 0s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
Aug. 30	Malacca (s)	Macnemara	Hongkong, Aug. 7.
31	Gerant	Birall	Boston, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 31	Spray of the Ocean	Slaughter	Liverpool.
	Futtay Moobaruck	Nacoda	Moulmein.
	Arundel	Seymour	Singapore.
	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer *California*, Watson, to Calcutta.
Ship *Melmerby*, Hughes, to Callao.
Ship *L. B. Gilchrist*, Watts, to Callao.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *T. E. Lemon*, to Calcutta.
Ship *British Lion*, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 25th August announced the arrival of the steamer "Mahratta," ships "City of Sydney," "Peter Stewart," "Childwall Abbey," "Massnimf," "City of Tanjore," "Bonnitons," "Salsette," "Stonehouse," and "Ganges."

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 25th, "Hotspur," J. Corrigall, Shields.

WEATHER REPORTS.

KOLAPORE, 31ST, 12 NOON.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75.

VINGORLA, 31ST, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-east, thermometer 78 rainfall 52 cents.

COCHIN, 31ST, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·962, rainfall 38 cents.

CARWAR, 31ST, 9-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·86, rainfall 52 cents.

CANNANORE, 31ST, 9-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west thermometer 76, barometer 29·93, rainfall 1 inch 40 cents.

MANGALORE, 31ST, 10-54 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 83·5, barometer 29·84, rainfall 135·86 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ......Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY ...... 4 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ABNEY'S POCKET CLINOMETER by Elliot. This little instrument is recommended to the notice of Contractors and Superintendents of Works. With it gradients may be instantly ascertained with ease and certainty. Price, in neat leather case, Rs. 36.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METALLIC STATIONERY RACKS for the Office Table, with partitions for foolscap and all smaller papers and envelopes, spaces for two inks, pens, &c.—will be found infinitely more durable than the best seasoned wood. Price Rs. 7.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CROQUET.—A fresh supply of this universally favourite Game of full size and superior quality. Per set Rs. 28.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, manufactured specially for THACKER, VINING, & Co. These should be in the possession of all travellers who prize health and comfort. They can be put together in one minute, and are up to any weight, whilst their extreme portability enables them to be placed under the seat of any railway carriage. Size when open 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 4, weight 50 pounds. Price Rs. 40.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WATERPROOF ROLL CORK MATTRESSES.—These may be used either with or without the above, and are equally portable. By a simple arrangement a change or two of clothes may be rolled up inside, the whole forming a waterproof package. Size 6½ feet long, 2½ feet broad, weight 6 pounds. Price Rs. 18.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of electing Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1868, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, (Ld.)
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th August 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that GHELLA ALLI KHOJA has contracted to re-mortgage to BURJORJEE BHIMJEE all that piece or parcel of GROUND, together with two several dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 307 3/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 98 and 99, and the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 129, 153, 156 respectively, and bounded on the east by Coppersmith Street, on the west by the property of Ardasir Cursetjee Wadia, on the north partly by the property of Mahadoo Goolam and partly by the property of Babajee Mahdoo Moorker, and on the south by the Dockyard Road. All persons are hereby warned not to advance any sum upon the said houses or mortgage the same, and shall do so at their own risk and peril.—Dated this 29th day of August 1868.
MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

DEAR PUB,
PLEASE TO REMEMBER
OUR HOT TIFFINS
COMMENCE FROM
TO-DAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER,
HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,
ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SUMATRA."

	Rs.	
Through Burmah to Western China, &c., &c. By Dr. C. Williams, late 68th L. I.	4	8
An Elementary Treatise on Electrical Measurement. By L. Clark	4	8
The Indian Army and Civil Service List for July	4	8
£200 Reward; and other tales	0	12
The Clives of Burcot. By Hesba Stretton	1	8
Dickens's Great Expectations. Author's new edn.	2	4
Carpenter's the Microscope and its Revelations. 4th edn. 1868. Profusely illustrated	9	8
Miss Braddon's Eleanor's Victory. Parlour edn.	2	12
— Only a Clod. Ditto	2	12
Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Illustrated	3	12
Barnum's the Humbugs of the World	3	8
Pennell's Family Fairy Tales; or Glimpses of Elfland at Heatherston Hall	3	8
Cruickshank's Fairy Tales—Hop o' my Thumb; Jack and the Bean Stalk; Cinderella; and Puss in Boots	3	12
LADIES' FASHION BOOKS FOR AUGUST.		
London and Paris Magazine of Fashion	1	0
Le Follet, Journal du Grand Monde	1	4
The World of Fashion	1	0
NEW FRENCH BOOKS.		
Le Drame de la Rue du Sentier. Par La Comtesse Dash	2	4
Anne Severin. Par Mdme. Augustus Craven	3	0
NEW GERMAN NOVEL.		
Auf der Höhe. Roman in Acht Buchern, &c.	3	8
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
Hanover Square and Exeter Hall, for Aug.—Each	0	12
Chappell's Musical Magazine for Aug., No. 66.—12 Songs, by Bishop and Balfe	0	12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 1st September 1868.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

THIRD GRAND MAGICAL AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
BY
PROFESSOR AND MADAME RUCHWALDY,
SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

By general desire of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay they have much pleasure to give their
THIRD PERFORMANCE
in which
PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY
will play on
A NOVEL INSTRUMENT,
VIOLIN CLARON, OR THE WIZARD VIOLIN,
For the first time in India and nowhere else.

PROGRAMME.

I.
MAGIC,
By means of Magnetism, Galvanism, and Electricity, with the celebrated and wonderful tricks of Professor Anderson.

II.
GRAND CONCERT
on Violin, Claron, Violin and Pianoforte,
by
PROFESSOR and MADAME RUCHWALDY,
Celebrated Pianist and Pupil of the Great Virtuous Liszt.

I.—Rhapsody Grand Concert (par Liszt)......Madame Ruchwaldy.
II.—Trovatore, on Violin Claron and Piano...... Professor and Madame Ruchwaldy.
III.—Il Bacio, Song......Madame Ruchwaldy.
IV.—Air Varie de Beriot, Violin and Piano...... Professor and Madame Ruchwaldy.

III.
GRAND POWER OF MAGIC,
or
the great concurrence of the Magnetique Rope-dancer and Drum of Abyssinia.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes......Rs. 5 | Gallery......Rs. 2
Stalls...... " 3 | Pit...... " 1
Three of a Family, Rs. 12 for Dress Circle.

First-class Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter past Eight O'clock. Performance to commence at Nine O'clock precisely.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES.—On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 o'clock P.M., MR. ALLI ABDOOLLA will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Byculla Commission Stable, a few young and serviceable AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.
TERMS—CASH.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL SALES of the ABKAREE and FERRY FARMS, and of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from the foreshore, and also a HALF-YEARLY SALE of TOLL FARMS in the Colaba Sub-Collectorate will be held at Alibagh on the 14th September 1868 and the following days.
W. M SALMON,
Acting Sub-Collector.
Colaba, Sub-Collector's Office, Alibagh, 28th Aug. 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs 430 per Share, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after FRIDAY, the 4th instant.
W. NICOL & Co.,
For Liquidators.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1ST till 14TH INSTANT.
1st September 1868.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E. C.
Directors.
Chairman—Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—William Stevens, Esq.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M. P.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	F. Halsey Janson, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq., M. P.	James Morris, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Norman, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.	Abraham J. Robarts, Esq.
R. Musgrave Harvey, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 1st September 1868.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept. at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

Tuesday	Sept.	1	Saturday	Nov.	7
"	"	8	"	"	14
"	"	15	"	"	21
"	"	22	"	"	28
"	"	29	"	Dec.	5
"	October	6	"	"	12
"	"	13	"	"	19
"	"	20	"	"	26
Saturday	"	31			

CHINA MAILS.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 4th Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAILS.

September	4	November	13
September	18	"	27
October	2	December	11
"	16	"	25
"	30		

IN consequence of the alterations in the departure of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 8th and 15th June 1868, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concern, *i. e.* for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A. M.	....	5 P. M. of previous day.

& Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1868.

THE object of fortification seems to be misunderstood in India. The use of fortification is to enable a small body of men to resist the attack of a more numerous body. This principle, simple though it be, has been in all ages continually violated, and the abuse of the undoubted advantages of the engineer's art has frequently led to serious disasters. Experience, and especially recent experience, has taught us that no number of fortresses can check the advance of a determined enemy, that they are either avoided or masked, and that consequently to devote a large portion of the army to forming the garrisons of such places is to wilully deprive yourself of a considerable amount of your strength and by paralysing the action of part of your troops to play deliberately into the hands of the enemy. Fortifications are all very well when you have a large mass of volunteers or armed citizens, who become of value when behind parapets, but are comparatively useless from want of discipline in the open field. To shut up, however, in fortified places any considerable portion of troops which could be made use of in a campaign is simply a needless weakening the active army. We fear that there is a tendency in this country to indulge in this vicious practice. It may be advisable to hold strongly such places as Fort William at Calcutta, the Fort at Bombay, Fort St. George at Madras, the Forts at Allahabad, Agra, Lahore and Moultan, in order to protect the treasury, Government records, magazines, arsenals, and military stores, which it is necessary to keep up at those towns. At almost all other stations a comparatively small fortified enclosure with bomb-proof keep or reduit sufficiently large to contain the district records, the station magazine and stores, the local treasury, and the families of Europeans, and not larger than could be defended by the volunteers, the civil servants, and a weak detachment of British troops, which might consist principally of the sick and weakly men of each corps would answer the legitimate purpose of fortifications. As we remarked in a former article we would have some sort of place of refuge in every station where there were any Europeans, but in the smaller stations a stone block house covered and faced with earth to avoid the danger of splinters and capable of being defended by from six to thirty resolute men armed with breech-loaders would suffice. To place the country in a state of defence, would therefore cost but little. Forts already exist in the larger towns, and in most stations there is some strong building already in existence, which might with very little additional outlay be rendered capable of resisting any force likely to be brought against it. Moreover, these buildings might in time of peace be utilized as treasuries, magazines, or record houses. There are two considerations which ought to be borne in mind. The first is that the strength of all fortified places need not be as great as that of those in Europe. The reason for this is that from the want of military skill on the part of the probable assailants the nature of the ordnance likely to be brought against them, the sieges would be neither vigorous nor prolonged. Further, if we were to assume that any siege would, as a rule, last longer than a few weeks, we may also assume that our rule in India would come to an end. The second consideration is that the extent of each post or fort should be as small as possible, in order that troops should not, for the purpose of forming garrisons, be diverted from their legitimate work, service in the field. Except in the principal forts a very slight garrison of regular troops would suffice, the bulk of the defenders being volunteers and other civilians. In the smallest stations the garrisons would consist entirely of civilians. Let us now see how far this is accepted as correct by the Government. The whole country is studded with forts already, though much undermanned, absorbing a large proportion of our regular troops, and yet if properly garrisoned requiring enormous reinforcements. Take, as one instance, the fortress of Gwalior, which could not properly be held even against a native enemy with less than two or three thousand men. At present the garrison consists of some two hundred and twenty British soldiers, and is, when the barracks in progress are completed, to be raised to a wing of the British Infantry and a battery of garrison Artillery. The present garrison is, it is evident—considering that the fort is about 1¾ miles long—utterly insufficient even to perform sentry duty properly. It could not resist a *coup de main*, and the contemplated addition to the force will only be able to watch against surprise and will be incapable of withstanding it. The fortress is intended to serve as a place of refuge for the Europeans at Morar, from which place it is distant some four miles. In the first place, however, their flight could easily be intercepted from either the old or the new town, through the latter of which it indeed passes; and in the second place, if the fugitives did succeed in reaching the fortress they would be only rendering the chance of capture more easy, for the occupation of that stronghold depends, in the absence of a British force at Morar, merely on the forbearance of the Mahrattas. Here we have a striking example of the folly of our Government, which persists in occupying a fort with a garrison unequal to its defence, and which would be far more useful in the open field and with intentions which could never, in case of a serious rising, be carried out. The same disproportion between the objects proposed and the means employed may be observed in almost all our fortresses.

Not, however, content with allowing existing fortresses to absorb a valuable portion of our army and thus neutralizing their efficient action, the Government is carrying out at large expense a foolish system of converting in every station of any size a portion of the barracks into fortified posts. These posts are far too extensive to be properly defended except by a garrison far in excess of that which it would be wise to spare for them. The consequence is that either these posts will be insufficiently manned or our British troops will be so frittered away among them that we shall be unable to collect a really strong force of Europeans for service in the field. Our rulers may be certain that whoever holds the open country holds the towns. The true method of dealing with a rebellion is to rapidly mass, not scatter, the troops, combine their movements, and marching wherever a large body of insurgents may be assembled to inflict crushing defeats on them. One great victory will do more in this country than a thousand small successes, and to try and arrest rebellion by placing a series of small military buffers all over the country is the most suicidal policy. Making of course exceptions in favour of garrisoning a few strategical points or towns where magazines, arsenals, &c., require to be protected, the authorities may take our word for it that every effective soldier shut up in a fortified post is almost as much a deduction from our strength as if he were wounded. Nor is this merely our own opinion, but is that of all great military critics, who lay it down as an invariable rule that you should concentrate to fight. This rule, which refers to the operations of a single army, is equally applicable to those of the whole force which occupies a country. Jomini says that the General who confines himself to a simple defensive is sure to be worsted, and that the offensive defensive should always be adopted. If this is true of war in general it is especially true of war in this country, where rumours fly so fast and exercise so great an influence over the ignorant and excitable minds of the natives, where, in short, military success avail comparatively little unless that success be most prominent and conspicuous. The very fact of two or three thousand British soldiers being shut up in fortresses would do more injury to our prestige than a couple of victories could repair.

With one more remark we will bring this article to a close. We would earnestly impress upon the authorities that the fortified posts they are now constructing are in addition to the general objection unsuited to their purpose in several particulars. Barracks, as at present constructed, are incapable of resisting even light artillery. There is no shot proof cover for stores and provisions, and without an immense height of parapet, or unless established on high ground, the whole interior of the enclosure would be so exposed to fire that neither could men proceed to the parapet or draw water without the greatest danger. A final objection is that in most cases the post is distant from the Treasury and the Cutcherry, consequently the troops in cantonments would be unable to leave the station till the money and official records had been moved into the fortified enclosure. Truly these defects strongly resemble those of the enclosure at Cawnpore in 1857. Have we then learnt nothing from that sad disaster? It would indeed appear not.

THE annual Public Works Congress at Poona is to begin, we believe, about the middle of the present month.

WE understand that the durbar which H. E. the Governor is to hold at Poona in October for the reception of the chiefs and sirdars of the presidency is fixed definitely for the 6th of that month. A circular to that effect has been sent round to those who are invited to attend.

WE hear that the Umballa Railway is to be opened by the Viceroy with some state about the 28th October, in the presence of the Chiefs of Puttiala, Jheend, Nabha, and other Cis-Sutlej potentates.—*Pioneer, Aug.* 28.

WE believe (says the "Pioneer" of the 28th ult.) Government purposes to try the experiment of a uniform rate for telegraphic messages not exceeding ten words. The charge for such messages will be one rupee from any one part of India to any other, irrespective of distance. The experiment will be, of course, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, and is to be introduced from the 1st October next.

SYED TOORKEE, uncle of the reigning Sultan of Muscat, complained to Government that his allowance from the Sultan of 600 dollars per mensem is insufficient for his maintenance. The Government has declined to interfere, on the ground that the chief has signed a final agreement to accept that sum as sufficient allowance. —*Englishman, Aug.* 26.

COLONEL BROOME has been appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to the Government of India. There is now a probability that the scheme for the retirement of Indian field officers, which has been so long before the Government of India, will be seriously discussed. Lieutenant-Colonel Malleson has been asked to act in Colonel Broome's place. The appointment is in every respect the very best that could be made. Colonel Malleson organised for General Balfour in 1861-62 the important office over which he has now been called to preside, with a success to which that officer has more than once borne testimony. Had the vacancy in the office of Sanitary Commissioner been permanent, there can be no doubt that Dr. Norman Chevers would have been selected to fill it. As it is, to limit the number of officiating appointments, we presume that Dr. Cunningham, who has shown himself so efficient a Secretary, will act.—*Friend of India.*

THE "Indian Daily News" contradicts the report as to the loss of a number of the crew of the "City of Calcutta."

VACCINATION is not so popular amongst the natives of the country as is desirable, though the prejudices against it are undoubtedly diminishing. It will be necessary, however, to secure qualified vaccinators and to avoid such occurrences as the "Englishman" refers to in the following para.:—"Notwithstanding some untoward circumstances, vaccination appears to be making fair progress in the Central Provinces, the number of operations having increased from 22,367 in 1866-67 to 34,100 in 1867-68. It is doubtful, however, whether due caution is not sometimes sacrificed to excess of zeal. In one village, for instance, it was found that an authorised, but evidently not duly qualified vaccinator, had been disseminating fatal disease by using purulent matter instead of vaccine lymph. A few such circumstances must considerably intensify, and would, we think, justify the opposition of the people."

IT is said that a representation has been made to the Indian Government that, early in 1865, Sir Charles Wood authorized Mr. Emerson Dawson to inform Prince Azim Jah that certain benefits would be conferred upon him and his family, in case he chose to abandon his claim to the *Musnud* of the Carnatic. Owing to political changes at home and other causes, these terms were only officially conveyed to the Prince in January last. The Madras Government, however, changed its views relative to the settlement of the Prince's affairs and appointed an official commissioner for this purpose, instead of allowing the Prince himself to arrange with his creditors and it is now represented that to this unfortunate change of policy is due the utter collapse of the Government arrangement, a collapse which, Mr. Dawson frequently assured Lord Napier, would be the certain result. If the pecuniary difficulties of the Carnatic family were certain to cease on the death of Azim Jah a period, (not in the nature of the things very remote,) might be foreseen for their termination. But unfortunately His Highness' sons, who will succeed to the title of Princes of Arcot, are involved with their father, so that without some relief this family must continue to be for generations a trouble and nuisance to the Government, and a discredit to the Crown. Prince Azim Jah, it appears, has candidly pointed out to the Madras Government with an energy that even subjected him to reproof the certain failure that awaited the Government plan and the large waste of public money which would thereby be incurred.—*Indian Daily News, Aug.* 24.

THE Master Attendant, we hear, has strongly recommended to the Government of India that the benefit of the uncovenanted service pension rules may be extended to crews of Government ships and steamers, on the ground of the arduous nature of their duties. The marine authorities observe that it is a pity that should hard working public servants, after having spent the best part of their lives in the service of the State should retire quite unprovided for. Owing to the want of sufficient encouragement in the shape of a retiring pension, it often happens that the best and most experienced enter private service when a higher inducement is offered. With a view to retain efficient hands in the service it is necessary that a pensionary allowance should be granted to them when superannuated. The marine authorities are also of opinion that pension cases of this class shall be at present exceedingly limited, on the score that the services of most of them are not continuous. The Governor General in Council has referred the subject to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State.—*Indian Daily News, Aug.* 25.

WE learn that Nos. 4, 5 and 6 batteries of the 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, now in the Bombay Presidency, will be transferred to this Presidency to take up the places of the three batteries ordered to be reduced.—*Madras Times, Aug.* 26.

ALTHOUGH the stories of sunstroke at Aldershot are exaggerated, there can be no doubt that the men suffered not a little at the late field-days from the intensity of the heat. Why should the field-days not take place in the early morning? From five to seven or eight A.M. is a most innocuous time of day, and we might well adapt ourselves to Indian climate by following Indian customs.—*Army and Navy Gazette, Aug.* 1.

ADEN LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 18TH AUGUST.

THE total eclipse of the sun which occurred early this morning affords something to talk about. It occasioned some excitement here. A large portion of the inhabitants, both military and civil, assembled upon the high promontory of Marshag some time before dawn; and stands with telescopes might have been seen fixed in readiness opposite several bungalows in camp. It was about fifteen minutes past six when we got a glimpse of the luminary as he appeared in the form of a crescent above the dark line of clouds which streaked the horizon, the moon appearing to sink precisely into the body of the sun. The total obscuration occurred behind a small cloud at exactly twenty minutes past six and lasted very nearly three minutes. The shadow of the moon disappeared entirely from off the sun's disc at about twenty minutes past seven. It was amusing to see the soldiers and many others with broken pieces of glass and empty bottles, through which they appeared to be seriously contemplating the eclipse, though the ideas of a great many of them regarding the real nature of the phenomenon were no doubt as entirely obfuscated as the body of the sun itself. Four ship captains, evidently considering themselves second to none but the *savans* themselves in intelligence, and apparently desirous that everyone else should fancy so too, held aloof from the rabble and carried on their observations in a remote corner of the promontory. I have had no opportunity of ascertaining the result of the observations made by the Prussian and Austrian astronomers, but I don't think they could have profited much in that respect by their long journey to Aden.

We witnessed another phenomenon during the evening, when one of those tremendous clouds of sand, described by Vanden Broeck, who visited Aden about two and a half centuries ago, rolled over-the peninsula. It had no serious results, however.

A case is now under investigation by the civil magistrate, where a Mahomedan clerk of one of the departments here is charged with forgery and criminal misappropriation. It appears about a month ago the defendant directed one of the orderlies to prepare a muster roll for the sum of two hundred rupees. The orderly, of course, drew it up in accordance with the instructions given him, and made it over to the defendant, whose duty, it appears, was to make a certain payment. This man, I hear, giving the evidence *prima facie*, got the muster roll signed by the parties concerned, and then drawing up an acquittance roll therefrom disbursed the amount. Within a few weeks, however, the falsity of the muster roll was detected by the immediate superior, whose signature it professed to bear, and who immediately represented the matter to the head of the office, declaring the signature to be a forgery, and that he had never seen the document before. At all events whether the amount for which the acquittance roll was drawn up had really been paid to workpeople or found its way into the defendant's own pocket is not yet certain. Nevertheless the word "paid" is carefully entered opposite each man's name in the defendant's own handwriting, and there is a deficiency to the extent of the whole amount in the office treasure chest. The defendant declares the muster roll to have been prepared exclusively by the orderly—pleading an *alibi*, and solemnly disclaiming any foreknowledge of the falsity of the document. The evidence of the orderly and others, I hear, however, disproves all this. I believe from what I hear the occurrence is in a great measure attributable to mismanagement somewhere. The defendant, who was merely a subordinate clerk, should, properly speaking, have had nothing to do with the money. It is the orderly's duty to draw out muster rolls from data at hand, and after these have been signed by the parties concerned they are handed over to a clerk, who frames the acquittance roll therefrom, when the payments are made either by the orderly himself or the abovementioned superior. I am told the defendant had the keys of one of the treasure chests in his own possession. In other Governments offices, I believe, it is customary for the head of the office to keep the keys of the treasury in his own charge. Whenever any money is required by his head clerk, he goes personally and allows him to take what he wants, carefully securing the chest afterwards. For instance where the officer gives the head clerk entire charge of the keys, the latter sometimes thinks he can place just as much confidence in one of the inferior clerks, and the result is often a case similar to that now before the civil magistrate here.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*By direct Overland Telegraph.*)

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP BY EARL MAYO.

LONDON, 29TH AUG., NOON.

Earl Mayo has announced to the Electors of Cockermouth that he has accepted the Governor-Generalship of India.

The English Press continues to discuss the appointment, which the *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday severely criticises.

The *Globe* last night published a lengthy article defending the appointment of Earl Mayo.

It is stated that the son of King Theodore is to be educated for the Indian Civil Service.

The Viceroy of Egypt has been gazetted an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

The latest advices received from the Brazils state that the Paraguayans had abandoned, and that the Brazilians had occupied Paranita.

LONDON, 27TH AUG., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was buoyant.

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

The Bank Returns for the week ending 27th August show the following results:—Reserve of notes £10,125,000; decrease £125,000. Bills discounted, £15,625,000, decrease £500,000.

Cash £20,750,000, unchanged.

The money market is easy.

The ship "Edward Percy" has arrived from Bombay.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST, NOON.

Total sales of Cotton	110,000 bales.
Do. do. " Surats...	45,000 "
Do. Import of Cotton	38,000 "
Do. do. " Surats...	24,000 "
Do. Stock of Cotton	460,000 "
Do. do. " Surats...	122,000 "

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

The Cotton Market continues steady.

LONDON, 28TH AUG., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

The Manchester Market is firm.

7lb. Shirtings 8s. 7½d.
8½lb. " 10s. 3d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 3d.

THE DISTURBANCES ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

(*Pioneer, August* 28.)

With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, General Wilde has detached two regiments, under Brigadier General Vaughan, C.B., to Derband for the protection of the Khan of Umb.

We regret to learn that the mortality among the men of the 6th Royals, from heat-apoplexy, on their march to Huzara from Rawal Pindee, has been very great. This is the more to be regretted because, owing to the want of *kuhars*, the men had not that attendance which they should have had. The pay which Government allows dooley bearers (Rs. 5 per mensem) is said to be insufficient, and the demand at present on the frontier is certainly much greater than the supply. The result has been the loss of several valuable lives among the men of the gallant Royals.

All the troops now in Huzara are said to be in capital health, as well as those at Manserah and Abbotabad.

We have received letters from Huzara up to the 20th. They are altogether silent about the rumoured repulse to our arms. It would appear indeed that matters are settling down quietly, and that the Hussunzaies, having smelt powder in the distance, are now more inclined for peace than war. Not a soul, we are told, is to be seen, on any of the hills around. The Hussunzaies and others are now only too anxious to tender their submission. Major Pollock, the Commissioner, is with the force, and is said to be in constant communication with the chiefs of the several tribes, many of whom are endeavouring to shift the blame of the outrage at Oghee to other shoulders. Our Politicals are busy, therefore, carefully discriminating between those who are innocent and those who are guilty, but not to such an extent as to prevent our dealing kindly towards them. At present these are the problems which require solution. Not a man from the Hindustanee colony at Sittana had crossed the Indus to join our opponents up to the date mentioned. Moreover, the unsettled state of Swat and Boneyr, and their internal dissensions, will continue to act as a strong preventative to their coming. Still stronger is the feeling among the Hindustanees themselves, that if they were to leave their present quarters to attack us the Akhoond would not permit their return. No one can tell, however, what a week or ten days may bring forth. But the probabilities seem ten to one at present in favour of the opinion, that neither Swat nor Boneyr will give us any trouble and that the Hindustanees will remain quietly where they are on the other side of the Indus.

(*Friend of India, Aug.* 27.)

An army of twenty thousand men has been asked for the Frontier by the local authorities and the demand has, we understand, met with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Sir Henry Durand, the military member of Council. That is four times the force which fought the Sitana compaign. Sir William Mansfield's recent inspection and Sir Henry Durand's detailed knowledge of the frontier, a large portion of which the latter surveyed when a young officer, seem to have convinced them altogether apart from the insurrection in Huzara that an imposing military demonstration this cold season is advisable. The Sittana war began later and was over before Christmas 1863. Unless this campaign is to end in the annexation of the hilly tract which has so long sheltered the Wahabee fanatics and has thrice demanded our interference, there seems to be no reason why so large a force as twenty thousand men should not be available early in the cold season for the purposes originally intended by the Government of India. It is difficult to see how the independent Pathans of the Yusufzai country can be conciliated and civilised, like their brethren in our existing territory, without making them our subjects. The necessity may be unfortunate but it seems inevitable, if we are not to have a frontier war every other year, and if we are to be prepared for the effects of the advance from behind of either the disciplined armies or the impetuous levies of Russia.

(*From a correspondent of the "Friend of India."*)
THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

For twenty-four hours the crisis was very critical. Our communications depended on our holding with rough Levies a very ugly pass. The enemy all but attacked the fort. But the General pushed up a Goorkha Regiment by forced marches, and secured the pass on Tuesday night. Yesterday, the force in Agror licked the enemy, with slight loss to our side, out of the valley on to the border hills; and we are in consequence more at ease here. Still, until the avenging force has been assembled, there will be more or less anxiety and much work to look after. It is reported that the tribes in front of Yusufzai are sympathising actively with our enemy in front of us here. I hope the reports will turn out to be exaggerated.

(*Indian Daily News, Aug.* 26.)

We are in a position to assure our readers that "the little war" in Huzarah, has been already completely crushed out. Not only is all resistance to our troops at an end, but according to the latest telegraphic accounts—those which up to the 20th instant had reached the Government of India—there remained no enemy in the field, and the offending tribes, Hussunzhyes, and mayhap some Cis-Indus Swatees, were in that state of trepidation which the apprehension of severe and well merited retribution, generally speaking, generates.

EDUCATIONAL MEASURES.

(*Pioneer, August* 28.)

SOME little time ago we gave our readers some information regarding a movement recently made at home for providing a cheaper and better education for the children of the middle classes, by means of the establishment of a new College specially designed to prepare boys for the Indian and Home Civil Services, as well as for the liberal professions. It is generally felt that such an institution is at least as much wanted by the English public in India as it is at home. Among other steps taken to further this design, a Sub-committee, composed of members of the Indian Services now in England, came to the conclusion that the best plan of action in regard to India would be to endeavour to form committees in each of the principal divisions of the country, and the gentlemen suggested as likely to take an interest in the proposed College, and to be willing to assist in its establishment, were the following:—

IN CALCUTTA.—Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Hon. Seton-Karr, Hon. Mr. Justice Phear, Hon. Mr. Justice Hobhouse, Hon. Mr. Justice Loch, Archdeacon Pratt, Mr. E. Clive Bayley, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Wheller, Colonel Raeburn, Colonel Herbert, Major Malleson, Dr. Mouatt.

FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Mr. J. H. Morris, Mr. R. E. Egerton, Colonel Spence, Major Dods.

IN OUDH.—Sir George Couper, Bart., Mr. Capper, Mr. Stuart Reid, Mr. Carnegy, Major MacAndrew.

IN PUNJAB.—Hon. Mr. Justice Roberts, Colonel Reynell Taylor, Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. T. H. Thornton.

FOR NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Hon. Mr. Justice Spankie, Mr. C. B. Thornhill, Mr. A. O. Hume, Mr. M. Kempson, Mr. Major Court, Mr. John Inglis, Mr. F. O. Mayne, Mr. J. D. Sandford, Mr. Wm. Tyrrell, Mr. J. Eede, Major Denehy, Dr. J. Irving.

IN MADRAS.—Hon. R. S. Ellis, Mr. J. D. Sim, Mr. R. A. Dalyell, Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, Hon. Mr. Justice Holloway, Mr. T. Brandt, Mr. H. Wigram.

IN BOMBAY.—Hon. B. H. Ellis, Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Archdeacon Leigh Lye, Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Mr. R. H. Showell, Mr. P. Ryan, Colonel Marriott, Sir A. Grant, Commodore Young.

We may shortly state here that the term "Civil Servants" is meant to embrace the following classes:—Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civilians in all branches of the Service; Military Officers holding, or who have held, permanent Civil appointments; Civil Surgeons, Chaplains, and Officers of the Marine Department. Special exceptional claims will be considered as they arise.

The Sub-committee of the Indian Services thought it would be wise to estimate the cost of the education, including *all* charges, at £55 a year, larger payment being required for the sons of gentlemen not in official employment. An admirable suggestion was also made by the Sub-committee that Homes in connection with the College, and under the direct control of its governing body, should be established for the reception of young boys, whose parents might desire to place them under care in England until of an age to enter the College. Boys also desiring to study during vacations would find these Homes useful. Our readers will find in another part of our columns a report of the proceedings of the first meeting held on this subject by the N. W. P. Committee.

BOMBAY.

THE following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Rangoon," Captain Renoldson, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.—Captain Jopp, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Anderson, Veterinary Surgeon Byrne, Captain and Mrs. Berriman, Mr. Bunyer, and Mr. George Hoggan.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Crum, Mr. Reid, Mr. Manford, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Stilles, Mr. Piker, Mr. Rowett, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. C. Goubert, Mr. George Short, Major H. C. Wilkinson, and Dr. Birdwood.

For Suez.—Baroness Von Eberstein, Mr. Hermann, Mr. W. T. Steel, Major Allardyce, Mr. Standfield, Mr. D. A. Smith, Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Masjon.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer *Comorin*, Captain Turner, which proceeds to the Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee:—Captain J. Flood, Rev. J. Poole, Mr. J. Kinnear, Mr. Skinner, Mr. H. Shmidt, and Mr. S. Strong.

THE following passengers arrived on the 30th instant per steamer *Malacca*, Captain Macnamara, from Hongkong, Galle, and Singapore:—Mr. H. Pesser, Mr. J. W. Style, Mr. W. Dickson, Mr. W. Wanford, Mr. Hussey, and Mr. Tedford.

THE B. and B. S. S. Co.'s s. s. *Gunga*, which arrived at Bombay from Suez on Saturday, experienced pretty fair monsoon weather on the voyage. The passengers she brought were as follows:—Mrs. Bedford, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Mandelbaum, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Christian, and natives from Aden.

A SILVER watch, bearing on the outer case the name "Wm. Adams," has been found in the possession of a native recently arrived here from Zoola. The Police Commissioner will be glad to give it up to any one proving his claim to it.

YESTERDAY Mr. Nana Morojee fined a shopkeeper, named Rustomjee Shapoorjee, Rs. 200, for selling liquors without having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police. He was fined Rs. 50 for a similar offence in March 1867.

MR. P. C. HIGGINS, Superintendent of Markets, obtained a warrant from the Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, Mr. Connon, yesterday, to destroy a quantity of dates lately sold by the Commissariat Department, through a public auction, to one Dada Essa, and which were unfit for human food.

WE learn from the weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th August that there was a sufficient fall of rain in all the talooks. At Dapoolee talook, on account of a heavy fall, the crops were attacked with a disease called "Itta," which has greatly damaged them. The sowing operations of all sorts of grain were in every way complete, and early waglee crops were ripe. The state of public health was good, but cattle disease was prevalent.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations was held at Poona on Friday last. The members present were the Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. Fitzgerald, K. C.S.I., President; the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon'ble Alexander Brown, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., H. H. the Hon'ble Sir Jowan Singjee, Maharajah of Edur, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon'ble Sir A. Grant, Bart.

The report of the Select Committee on the Ferry Bill was presented.

CITY SURVEYS AND AMENDMENT OF THE BOMBAY SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT ACT BILL (No. 2, OF 1868.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, in moving the first reading of the Bill, said the usual statement of objects and reasons explained briefly the reasons for the introduction of the Bill into the Council. It might be well, however, to mention a few other matters connected with the provisions therein contained, as some misunderstanding appeared to prevail as to the character of the operations which would be carried out under the bill, those operations having being in fact already carried on in Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach and Bulsar. It was in 1865, when the Guzerat Survey had completed a very great portion of its work in the Ahmedabad zillas, that difficulties arose in regard to the assessment of certain lands in the immediate neighbourhood of Ahmedabad. Around Ahmedabad there were large plots of land, some the property of private individuals and some belonging to Government, which were not assessable according to the ordinary test applied to culturable lands, for if that test were applied it would give the lowest possible result, inasmuch as the land was as ill suited as it could be to assessment on calculations based upon the agricultural qualities of the land. On the other hand, the lands themselves were of great value, from the fact of their being in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, and since the railway had been taken to Ahmedabad they had acquired a greater value than they ever possessed before. Under those circumstances, the survey officers found themselves placed in difficulties, and the difficulties were increased from the fact that the lands which were culturable were burdened with sânt or assessment made under certain conditions, but not always made when the land was culturable. These lands belonged to certain individuals who had former rights and who were allowed to retain the right over the land upon certain payments. There were all these complications as well as the fact that a great portion of the lands in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, derived their value, not from their culturable qualities, but from their being situated in the immediate neighbourhood of a great city, and their consequent qualification for building purposes. The survey officers were not prepared to meet with these difficulties, but at the same time the authorities of Ahmedabad raised difficulties from the want of maps and surveys. These difficulties were of two kinds: in the first place, it was not uncommon, when some person bought up a piece of land, for another individual to present a petition, stating that the purchaser was going to build on a plot of ground which belonged to Government, and thereupon the building operations were put a stop to, and the purchaser was served with a notice from the Collector. Thus building operations were delayed for years and years in the city of Ahmedabad. On the other hand, there was a tendency—very often found in large towns and cities, among persons otherwise highly respectable—to encroach upon lands belonging to the Government. This circumstance arose from the want there was of proper maps, and he recollected one notable instance that occurred. It was a case in which a tradesman was owed two hundred rupees by some reduced member of an old family who at the time was engaged as a puttiwalla. It occurred to the tradesman that as the puttiwalla was unable to pay him the debt, he might recover his money in another way, and what he did was this: he brought a suit against the puttiwalla and obtained a decree against him and in satisfaction thereof attached a piece of land which the puttiwalla admitted belonged to his (the puttiwalla's) ancestors. All the papers necessary were made out, and the portion of land, to which neither trader nor puttiwalla had the slightest right, was handed over to the trader. This was only one instance of the way in which unjust encroachments had been made. It was hardly necessary in the Council, although it might be in other quarters, for him (Mr. Ellis) to remark on the advantages that would be secured if a proper record was kept, especially in large cities, securing the rights of parties to their property; and he would not take up the time of the Council by dilating upon so obvious a point. But of course there were some persons who had objections to this kind of survey, for there were dishonest people who did not like to see an easy mode of obtaining land cut off from them, and who were sorry to see their chance of infringing on the Government's or their neighbours' land taken away, and there was a class of not over scrupulous Vakeels—he did not speak of the body of Vakeels generally—who would be sorry to see so fruitful a field if litigation closed to them. This class of Vakeels was always ready to undertake cases in which fictitious claims were made. But with respect to other classes, he had reason to believe that the work which had already been done by the survey officers had been anything but unpopular: for there was suffi-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

cient sense among the people in towns where the work had been carried on, to see that there were great benefits derivable from the survey. He might mention that the survey had been carried on in immediate connection with the municipalities of towns, and that the municipalities were bearing large portions of the expense; and though there were minorities who objected to incur any portion of the expense, yet sufficient grounds had been shown for inducing the belief that a very fair return for their money would be realised; and thus a large majority of the municipalities would be agreeable to the expenditure which was being incurred in their behalf. The survey had been conducted not only for municipal, but for municipal and fiscal purposes, and municipalities and the Government were sharing the expenditure as they would share the proceeds. It would be asked what the proceeds were to be from? The chief portion of them were to be derived from the sale of Sunnuds or title-deeds, confirming holders in their possessions, and maps showing exactly the proper boundaries and limits of their property. He saw from some of the native papers that the general supposition was the bill was intended to disturb existing titles, and to dispossess a large number of people from the properties which they had held for years. Now he had before him the annual progress report of the surveys of the cities of Ahmedabad and Surat, and the towns of Broach and Bulsar, which showed that it was not proposed—as he had before stated—to introduce anything new by the Bill, the provisions of which had actually been worked for some years past. It was only the necessity for having a proper legal title for what had been done, that rendered it necessary to pass an Act at all, for he believed, so far as the majority of persons were concerned, they might have gone on to the end without any legislative enactment on the subject. But of course to give a legal certainty it was necessary that a bill should be introduced for the purpose which should become law. Well, the report he referred to, recorded the number of the surveys made at Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach and Bulsar during last year. Taking the case of one, Ahmedabad, it appeared that last year 5,283 cases were adjucated on by that summary mode of enquiry, which it was supposed in some quarters was to be so fatal to the titles of all landowners in towns and cities. Out of the 5,283, the holders in 149 cases were offered summary settlements, which meant that of the total number 149 of those persons had to pay two annas in the rupee of what would be the full assessment of their property. In seven cases the claimants had encroached upon public roadways and so come under the section of the bill, which provided that such land must be vacated and taken possession of by the Collector. In one hundred of the cases the holders were decided to be liable for the full assessment. In seven cases the occupants were found to have exposed themselves to the penalty laid down in Bombay Act I. of 1865, section XXXIII. The bulk, of 4,854 holders, out of 5,283, were confirmed in their titles, and exempted from the payment of assessment. That was the result of the working in one city, and he might state, that of those who had the option of appeal, 31 did appeal. Of the 31 cases, the decisions of the Revenue officer were upheld in 19 cases, twelve were modified or reversed, and twelve other cases were undecided. In Surat, 3,008 decisions were passed last year. Out of that number one case only came under the summary settlement and paid two annas in the rupee. Twenty-three of the holdings proved to be Government land and liable to assessment. In the remaining 2,984 cases, the holders were confirmed in their holdings. He would propose that this report of the Revenue Survey and Assessment should be circulated to the members of the Council and also, with His Excellency's permission, that it should be placed at the disposal of the press, in order that it might be seen what the operation of the survey really was, and so that the public might at once have the opportunity of seeing how far the insinuation that the survey was another system of confiscation, another system of Inam Commission was true. There was one other point of which a good deal had been said, that perhaps required explanation, and that was with regard to the powers given in the Bill to the survey officers to enter houses. He had every reason to believe that all that had been said on that matter had been very great exaggeration, for he knew that up to the present time, in some of the towns and cities there had not been a single complaint and that in others they were very rare. That proved what he had said, that the people did not object to the survey, but on the contrary had given the fullest and most cordial assistance to the survey. So much was it the wish of the officers of the survey that the feelings of the people should be consulted, that it was laid down, as a rule, that no low paid subordinate should enter a house for the purposes of the survey except with the consent of the owner: and that if he refused permission the subordinate officer was to go to the higher authority and obtain a summons against the owner. He (Mr. Ellis) need not state that it was impossible to make a survey in a thickly populated town, without sometimes having to enter houses. As a rule the information that was required could be obtained from the measurement of the compound, but when there was no means of getting at the depth it might be necessary to enter houses occasionally. The power to enter houses, therefore, was necessary in the Bill; but it was a power, to judge from the results of the surveys hitherto, that was seldom required to be put in force. And it was only to prevent any litigiously disposed person from suing the officers of the survey that it could be necessary to take such powers. He (Mr. Ellis) did not know that at present there were any other points which he need detain the Council upon, but he would state that he proposed to proceed leisurely with the Bill, so that if any one had any objection to particular clauses he might make it. He (Mr. Ellis) had taken steps to obtain for the Council, before honourable members were finally asked to determine on the Bill, some further statements in addition to those they had before them, showing the nature of the survey and what valuable results were being arrived at; would be in the hands of the Council before the next meeting, and if the bill was read a first time that day, he would propose in moving for the appointment of a Select Committee that their report should not be presented earlier than the 15th of next month, so as to give time for any one to bring before the Committee any subject that might be considered to be of sufficient importance to lay before them. He begged to move that the Bill be read a first time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy read the following speech:—I beg your Excellency's permission to make a few remarks on this Bill, which, I trust, will receive the consideration they may be thought deserving of. I find the word "occupant" used throughout this Bill. But this word, as defined in section II. (J.) of Act I. of 1863, does not appear to convey a complete and absolute ownership of property, whereas such complete and absolute ownership will be found to exist in innumerable cases of lands coming within the Bill. I think, therefore, that the words "owner or occupant" should be substituted for the word "occupant." The wording of clause one of section IV. appears to me to convey a kind of negative right. It appears to me that instead of the wording "the Collector shall, on the application of the occupant, declare lands to be not liable to the operation of (Bombay) Acts II. and VII. of 1863," some wording conveying the idea that the lands are entirely free from all right and demand whatsoever on the part of Government should be used. There appears to be no provision for appeals against the decisions of Collectors under sections IV., V., and VII. The powers given in these sections are intended to be summarily exercised. But in my humble opinion the parties dissatisfied with the Collector's decisions should be allowed the right of appealing against such decisions. Section V. clause 2 regulates the assessment of lands wholly or partially exempt from assessment for a period less than twelve years and not less than five years. I do not clearly see how in cases of lands partially exempt, that is, paying quit rent, unauthorized possession can arise within a period of twelve years coupled with a demand on the part of Government for quit rent. Is not the levy of quit rent a recognition by Government of ownership? The hon'ble mover will no doubt explain this. Perhaps it is not a point of great importance. I mention it only as a passing remark. In my humble opinion section VII. should be carefully considered. This section gives, as it appears to me, an uncontrolled power to the Collector. 1st. To declare any land to be an encroachment on a public street or thoroughfare. 2nd. To clear such land of any building standing on it in the event of the owner failing to do so within a reasonable time. 3rd. To award compensation in respect of buildings pulled down. 4th. To determine what building should be compensated for and what not. I would propose, as I have already stated, that the Collector's proceeding should be appealable to higher authorities. I am not aware whether the hon'ble mover means that a piece of land, supposing it to have been originally encroached upon, but which has remained in the possession of the owner for a period of thirty or forty years, should now be considered as an encroachment and treated as such, notwithstanding the length of time that has elapsed since the original wrongful acquisition. If so, it would appear a hard measure. I think some period limiting the right of the Collector to resume the encroached land should be specified. I also think that the words "of a permanent character" occurring in this section should be omitted, as they would in disputed cases lead to much doubt and uncertainty. Besides the hut of a poor man, though not of a "permanent character," is pehaps more valuable to him than the house of a "permanent character" of a rich man. I am further humbly of opinion that as is the case in the Act for lands for public purposes, some provision should be made for fixing the amount of compensation by arbitration in cases where parties are dissatisfied with the Collector's award. I also think that compensation should be awarded for porches, doorsteps, verandahs, &c., that may be pulled down for public purposes only. Though the destruction of these things may not impair the stability of the buildings to which they are attached, they are often very valuable property in large and flourishing towns. Section VIII. invests survey officers with power to enter lands and premises for the purposes of measurement, fixing boundaries, &c. From the expression "lands and premises" all places of worship, such as fire temples, temples, mosques, &c., should be excluded. It would wound the most cherished feelings of the people if the survey officers were empowered to enter such places. I also think twenty-four hours' notice insufficient. A longer notice should be given, and some provision should be made, either in the Act or in the rules to be framed by the Government, by which the religious usages, customs, and feelings of the occupants of the house shall not in any way be offended while such survey is being made. I should also wish to be enlightened as to what is meant in section XVIII. by "things attached to the earth, &c." Does this include buildings, and if so, will the assessment contemplated in section V. be levied on both lands and buildings, or how? In conclusion, I beg to bring to your Excellency's and my hon'ble colleagues' notice that the Bill has excited great apprehensions among the people as to its nature and object. In order, therefore, to give all, who are interested, an opportunity of fully expressing their views, I would respectfully suggest to the hon'ble mover to postpone the second reading of the Bill to a distant date.

His Excellency the President pointed out that Mr. Byramjee was somewhat out of order as his remarks applied to the details rather than to the general principles of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr Muguldass Nuthoobhoy read the following speech:—

Sir,—As this Bill is apparently intended to explain the meaning and applicability of former enactments and to modify some of their provisions, I cannot raise any objection to the first reading of it. I have the highest respect for the opinion and experience of the hon'ble member who introduces this Bill, but I regret I cannot agree with him in opinion in regard to the propriety of several of the clauses as they at present stand. To enter now into a discussion of them in detail would be premature. When the Bill has been settled by the Select Committee and comes up for a second reading then it will be time to submit to the Council any objection which might be found to exist to any of the provisions. For the information of the hon'ble member and his colleagues in the Select Committee I would simply name the sections which, in my opinion, require careful consideration and make some general observations. I understand that representations are about to be made to your Excellency's government regarding this Bill, and it is but proper to see and consider what the people to be affected by the proposed measure have to say. I make this incidental remark that a short time may not be fixed for the Select Committee to make their report. I feel fully confident that the hon'ble member, when convinced of the justness of the objections, would be the first to strike them out. The sections I allude to are chiefly 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. I would like to know in the first place whether this proposed measure is to be applicable to the city of Bombay, if so, I think the provisions of this Bill would be wholly unsuited and inapplicable to the different tenures of land and the Municipal institutions existing in the town and island of Bombay, not to speak of the inexpediency of selecting this city alone out of all the presidency towns for the application of an exceptional law. Assuming that the town and island of Bombay is to be excepted from the operation of the intended law, still in its application to the Mofussil I look upon it with great concern and anxiety. I conceive the intention of the Bill to be to try the title to exemption from the payment of revenue of lands situated in towns and cities and where no such title is made out to settle an assessment thereon. The Bill does not profess to bring under assessment lands which have not been held wholly or partially free from assessment for more than twenty years and which have not hitherto been used for cultivation only. There does not appear to have been any complaint that public lands liable to assessment have been appropriated by people within the last twenty years. And on the first principle which guides all legislation, viz., that there should be a need for an enactment before it is passed, I trust that the hon'ble Council will not pass a law on this subject, unless it is clearly shown that within the last twenty years the people in towns and cities have appropriated lands to such an extent as to make such practice a crying evil for which Government have no ordinary remedies; and which nothing but a legislative enactment will remedy. I think whilst the necessity of the measure is doubtful and the advantage to the Government revenue so inconsiderable, the evils to be apprehended from the working of the Act will be serious. It will unsettle and rip open titles to lands, which have long since been quietly enjoyed, and set on foot an unpleasant and vexatious investigation into them. Although for the survey and settlement of lands used for cultivation only the power of entry as provided by section XI. of Bombay Act I. of 1865 was unobjectionable, but there is the most serious objection to a similar provision being enacted in respect of people's houses. Though without any legislative sanction whatever, such an experiment has been already tried in Surat and other cities in Gujrat; the result has been an intense degree of dissatisfaction. Such intrusions directly interfere with the seclusion and retirement in which the females of the Hindoo, Mahomedan, and other Indian tribes live as well as with the religious usages and beliefs of the Hindoo nation. Hardly any notice will obviate the annoyance and inconvenience to which native females would be subject by the entry; whilst no amount of notice will remove the objection on the ground of their religious usages and beliefs. The effect of this Bill will be again to invade the proper functions of the ordinary tribunals of the Justices. In the words of the statement of objects and reasons, "the record and preservation of proprietary and other rights connected with the land" is one of the objects of Bombay Act I. of 1865. A survey to ascertain what assessment each occupant is liable to pay for the land he cultivates involves a definement of his possession, but where (as in towns and cities) hardly any assessment is claimable, a survey simply to determine and record people's rights is uncalled for, and injudicious and a direct entrenchment upon the province of the regular courts of law. The honourable member added—I would not raise any objection but I would entreat the honourable member to agree to an adjournment of two or three months. Granting what he says is true, I think the Council will agree with me, that two or three months will make no difference, and in the meantime let the people say what they have to say.

The Hon'ble H. H. Jowan Singjee, Maharajah of Edur said—It is enacted in section 8, that it would be lawful for any duly authorized survey officer to enter dwelling houses, for the purpose of measurement, fixing boundaries, or, for any other purpose connected with the survey, and that twenty-four hours previous notice shall be left before such entry. For this, at least fifteen days' notice should be left, to enable the occupant to make the necessary preparations for putting the household furniture, &c., in proper order, so that there might be no objection on the score of interference with private property or religious affairs.

The Bill was then read a first time and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honourable Mr. Mansfield, the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Brown, and the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis observed that if there was to be a postponement for two or three months, the Committee would have nothing to do all that time. He thought it was much better that the original date proposed should stand. There could be no difficulty in the matter, for those who wished to make representations to the Council would have plenty of time, and persons who desired to petition against the Bill would have time to send in their papers, even from the most distant districts. If the Committee found that the representations made required deliberation, they could then ask the Committee to extend the time for presenting their report, or should they find that the consideration of the petitions or whatever they might be could not be disposed of within the time allotted. It was the character of the people of this country to postpone matters in this manner, but such a delay as the one asked for by the honourable member was not necessary, for if it should be found that the committee could not make their report at the time first proposed he (Mr. Ellis) should certainly request the Council to extend the time for presenting it. He might add that he had no wish to hurry on the second reading at the next meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass—All I wish to say is, that I have the misfortune to differ from the honourable member's opinions. Either his or mine will be modified when we hear what the people say on the subject of the Bill; but I do not see how we can agree in Committee. Fifteen days is not enough to prepare a petition in the English language, which is not the language of the people who will be affected. There is one petition coming from Bombay, and if my information is correct, others are also coming, and I entreat the honourable member to say two months at any rate.

His Excellency the President said the Honourable Mr. Munguldass could move an amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy said if the honourable member was unwilling to grant a longer postponement, he (Mr. Munguldass) would have no option than to move an amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Brown enquired whether the Bill had been translated.

The Honourable Mr. Ellis—It had been translated and published in the *Government Gazette*.

It was ultimately ordered that the Committee report to the meeting of the Council which should be held next after the 28th September, and that the report of the committee should be translated into Guzerathi and Marathi.

THE PUBLIC FERRIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Ellis moved that the bill to amend the law relating to public ferries in the Presidency of Bombay (No. II. of 1868) be read a second time. He thought it quite unnecessary to trouble the Council at any length upon the subject of this bill, as he had already explained in moving its first reading, the objects for which it had been introduced into the Council. The Select Committee had made several minor alterations and also introduced one alteration of apparently some little moment—although it was not really so—in making the Collector of the district as the president of the Local Funds Committee, the person to superintend the ferries rather than the same officer in his magisterial capacity. Since the report was drawn up the Collector of Tanna had sent in a suggestion made by Mr. Shepherd who had taken the contract for the ferries, which was well worthy of adoption in securing the public against negligent acts on the part of the servants employed by the steam ferries contractor, and he (Mr. Ellis) would therefore move the insertion of a section, embodying the suggestion in its proper place in the Bill. The suggestion was not received in time to report it to the Committee and consequently he was not able to consult his colleagues on the Committee, but he had no doubt they would all agree with him in thinking that its introduction to the Bill would be an improvement. With these remarks he begged to move, that the Bill, with the addition of this section, be read a second time. The Bill was then read a second time and considered in detail.

In reference to section IX., His Excellency the President suggested that there should be some clause in the Bill defining the jurisdiction of offences under the Bill; there was the case of the Bhima River where one side of the shore might be in the Sholapore district and the other in that of the Kuludgee district.

The Honorable Mr. Ellis said the penalty, which went to the local fund, might be divided between the two, by direction of Government.

His Excellency the President said there was no power in the Bill enabling Government to do so, but there ought to be some provision for meeting such a case. After the sections had been considered in detail,

The Honourable Mr. Ellis moved the insertion of the following Section in the Bill after section V:—

> "When a Public Ferry has been duly leased or farmed out every servant of the Lessee, Contractor or Farmer, shall be deemed to be legally bound to do everything necessary for or conducive to the safety of the public which he shall be required to do by any Regulation made by the Lessee Contractor or Farmer and approved by Government, and of which Regulation such servant shall have had notice, and every such servant shall be deemed to be legally prohibited from doing every act which shall be likely to cause danger, and which by any such Regulation he shall be prohibited from doing, and every person employed by or on behalf of such Lessee, Contractor or Farmer to do any act upon the Ferries shall be deemed to be a servant of the Lessee, Contractor or Farmer."

The honourable member observed that this section had been adopted from the Act for the regulation of Railway Company's servants. The adoption of the clause into the Bill to amend the law relating to public ferries in the Presidency of Bombay, would give powers for exercising similar control over the servants of the steam ferries contractor, and prevent negligence and culpable negligence on the part of such servants.

The introduction of the section was agreed to.

After clause II. of section XI. the following clause was inserted:—

"When a public ferry is partly in one district and partly in another it shall be lawful for Government to assign in each district, such proportion of the proceeds of the said ferry as they shall deem fit."

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Mansfield said a petition had arrived from the inhabitants of Kurrachee against the passing of the "Kurrachee Municipal Act," and that he was not prepared to state, until that and other petitions that might be received had been considered, when he proposed to proceed with the Bill.

The Council was then adjourned.

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 31.

Cowasjee Manockjee, who was examined on Friday last, was first called. President—We have not yet found the original of that letter you addressed to the bank. In case we should not be able to find it I will ask you if this (a letter in the bundle handed in by witness on Friday) is a true copy of the letter sent by you?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Will you mention the date?—(A.) 28th August 1865. President—We will make a copy of it and then return it to you. It is a very sensible letter and one which I wish had been followed. Is that (showing another letter) in Mr. Robertson's handwriting the answer to it?—(A.) Yes, that is the answer to it. President—We will now return you those letters (handing over a bundle) and you can apply for the ones which we have kept in a few days, when we shall have had copies made of them. Witness—Very well, sir.

Dossabhoy Dunjeebhoy—(Q.) I believe you were manager to Premchund Roychund?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And you had two accounts with the Asiatic Bank?—(A.) I had. (Q.) There was a cash credit opened in your name on 4th April 1865?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) That was not your own account?—(A.) No. (Q.) Nor was it Premchund's solely?—(A.) No, not solely, but he was interested in it. (Q.) Does it not relate to a transaction in Back Bay shares?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) It relates to 25 Back Bay shares?—(A.) To 50, I think. President—There were 50, but I think many of them were afterwards transferred from your name. Who were the parties interested in that account?—(A.) Premchund Roychund, Mr. Blair, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Hannay. (Q.) That account was opened on 4th April, was not it?—(A.) I do not exactly remember the date, but I will see from my cheque book. (After examining cheque book)—The first cheque was drawn on 4th April. (Q.) And that account was closed, I think, on 30th June 1865?—(A.) I have not got the exact date. (Shown book.) (Q.) And at 30th June 1865 you were a debtor for Rs. 7,52,260?—(A.) So it appears. (Q.) Well, on 30th June 1865 the account was transferred from your name into the name of Premchund Roychund, was it not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, the account increased to 11 lakhs and upwards in June 1866. Witness (after looking into book)—Yes, to Rs. 11,32,000. (Q.) The Back Bay shares were sold on 24th January 1867, were they not?—(A.) I do not know when they were sold. They must have been sold by the Asiatic Bank. (Q.) Does not that appear in the book before you? Witness reads—"Reclamation Company's shares taken over at Rs. 2,700 each:" on 24th January 1867. (Q.) And in 1867 the account stood at upwards of 10 lakhs, I think?—(A.) Over 11 lakhs. President—Not quite 11 lakhs, I think. Witness—In 1867 I see it was Rs. 10,28,000. (Q.) Well, that money was all lost, I suppose?—(A.) I do not know. (Q.) Now, there was another account in your name in the Asiatic Bank, was there not?—(A.) Yes, there was one regarding Bank of Bombay shares, and I had also my current deposit account. President—Well, we have no interest in your current account. If you have anything you wish to tell us about that afterwards we will take it; but I am now asking you about another account, which you say relates to transactions in Bank of Bombay shares. Witness—Yes, 180 Bank of Bombay shares. (Q.) Now, have you any books or letters or papers relating to either of these transactions which you can produce?—(A.) I kept no books for that account, for it did not belong to me. (Q.) Have you any letter?—(A.) Only one, guaranteeing me to be harmless regarding these 50 Back Bay shares. President—Let me look at that letter. Witness—That letter was returned to Mr. Tracey by order of Mr. Premchund. (Q.) So that you have not got it now?—(A.) No. As soon as the account was transferred from my name to Mr. Premchund's that guaranteeing letter was returned. (Q.) By whom was the guarantee signed?—(A.) By those five persons I have mentioned. (Q.) Now, I believe you are debited in that account relating to the 180 Bank of Bombay shares with Rs. 4,05,900, are you not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) That was the price of the 180 shares?—(A.) I think so. (Q.) And that money was paid to Premchund, was it not?—(A.) I think it must have been. (Q.) Who were the parties interested in this speculation in Bank of Bombay shares?—(A.) I had no letter regarding this, except the letter guaranteeing me. (Q.) You had not; but still I suppose you know who were the persons interested in this transaction?—(A.) I think the very same persons were interested in this as in the other one. President—Repeat the names. Witness—Premchund himself, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Blair, Mr. Hannay, and Mr. Morrison. (Q.) Now, do you remember when Mr. Lawrence, the liquidator of the Asiatic Bank, came out here?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did he make any claim upon you in respect of this transaction?—(A.) I think he called me, and told me that there was a balance of over 7 lakhs due by me to the bank. (Q.) Well, what passed?—(A.) The matter was afterwards compromised by Premchund paying Rs. 5,000 in cash and giving one Back Bay share. (Q.) What was the rate of that?—(A.) The money was paid at different times. The last payment was made on 27th March 1868. (Q.) And the first payment?—(A.) The first payment was made on 22nd November 1867, Rs. 1,500; then on 12th February, 1868, Rs. 750; February 20th, Rs. 500; March 27th, Rs. 1,250. (Q.) Now, are you aware of the final entry in that book. Witness (after looking at book)—"27th March, Rs. 1,250." President reads from book—"By balance transferred to bad and doubtful account, Rs. 2,87,743." President—Now I must take you to another account. Just look to the account of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co. Do you know anything of the account in the name of that firm?—(A.) Yes. I am not exactly aware who were interested in it, but Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co. were not. President—Do you know of an account in the books of the Asiatic Bank in the name of Nusserwanjee & Co. No. 2?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Do you know who was interested in that account?—(A.) I do not. (Q.) Was Candass Narrondass a partner in that firm?—(A.) He was. (Q.) Do you know whether your master had an interest in Candass Narrondass' share of that copartnery?—(A.) They used to carry on joint transactions in shares and cotton. President—That is not a direct answer to my question. Had Premchund any particular interest in that share held by Candass Narrondass?—(A.) I can't say whether he had or not. (Q.) Now, do you know anything of the transfer of that account from the name of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee and Co. to the name of Custoorchund Roychund, who is, I believe, the brother of Premchund Roychund? Witness—He is. President—Now, tell us all you know of the circumstances attending the transfer of that account.—(A.) When Premchund's credit became shakey in the bazaar—— (Q.) When was that?—(A.) Before Premchund's failure, I think. When Premchund's credit became shakey, Nusserwanjee was anxious to have this account settled up, either by the Asiatic Bank being paid in cash or by the account being taken over from his name. President—Now, what I ask you is this—did Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee and Co. acknowledge that account to be his?—(A.) No. (Q.) Did it transpire whose account that in the name of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co. really was?—(A.) I heard Mr. Morrison, Mr. Tracey, and Mr. Premchund were interested in it, but I did not exactly know. President—I did not ask what you heard, but I ask what you knew of your own knowledge?—(A.) I did not know that. President—Premchund Roychund will be able to tell us who were really interested in that account?—(A.) Exactly. (Q.) And Custoorchund probably?—A. I think Custoorchund will be unable to state who were the parties interested, because he merely signed the receipt at the bidding of his brother. President—We will come to that afterwards. Well, now, just state what passed at the transfer of this account from the name of the firm of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co. to that of Custoorchund. Witness—I think I took Custoorchund with me at the desire of Mr. Premchund to Mr. Morrison at the Asiatic Bank, and there the transfer of the account was signed by Custoorchund. (Q.) The transfer of the account, is that accurate?—(A. Yes, it was transferred to Custoorchund. (Q.) Did not something else pass? Was not some instrument signed?—(A.) Some bond was signed. (Q.) By whom?—(A.) Custoorchund. (Q.) A promissory note, was it not, for the balance?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did Custoorchund make any remark in your hearing? Did nothing transpire to make you suppose who were the real parties to that transaction?—(A.) Custoorchund, I think, said he was not at all interested in the matter. (Q.) Was Premchund present?—(A.) No. (Q.) You were managing for Premchund?—(A.) I was. At the request of Premchund I took Custoorchund along with me to the Asiatic Bank. (Q.) And yet though you were so confidentially employed by Premchund, you are unable to state, from your real knowledge, who were the real parties to that transaction?—(A.) No: because I had no recess to Premchund's books. They were kept out at his house, and I was managing his business at the Fort. (Q.) Is Custoorchund Roychund here?—(A.) I think he is in Bombay, but I have not seen him for the last few days. President—We have summoned him here for to-day. Witness—There is a decree against him from the High Court. (Q.) (Shown a list)—Is that list of jewels in your handwriting?—(A.) Yes. President—That will do.

Hormusjee Nowrojee Sacklatwalla was the next witness. He deposed—I was a partner in the firm of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee and Co.,—not at the starting of the firm but I joined in April 1864. Candas Narrondass was a partner in that firm. I do not know whether Premchund Roychund had an interest in Candass' share. (Q.) Do you know anything of an account standing in the name of that firm in the books of the Asiatic Bank—not your current deposit account—that we know about; but I refer to another account which is called No. 2 account?—(A.) Whether it was called No. 2 or No. 3 I don't know, but I know that there was another account independent of the current account. Q.) Do you know anything of that account?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Did you know anything of it when it was originally opened?—(A.) No. (Q.) When did you first become aware of that account being in your firm's name in the Asiatic Bank?—(A.) Well, I cannot say the date with certainty, but I should say I became aware of the existence of that account in the end of August or beginning of September 1865. President—Just tell us when that account really began? Witness (referring to the bank books)—On 26th August 1865. (Q.) Well, now, what did you do when you first became aware of the existence of that account?—(A.) I repudiated the transaction altogether. I had occasion to go to the Asiatic Bank and Mr. Baker told me of the transaction. I said "What is that?" and he replied it was for purchase of 37 Back Bay shares. I said we had nothing to do with that, and he told me Mr. Morrison had given him the order to make the purchase. Mr. Morrison was at Poona at the time. I said in reply "You can ask Mr. Morrison; we never gave him any order to purchase these on our account." (Q.) Did it transpire who were the real parties in that account. Did you interest yourself to find out who had used your name in that way?—(A.) Yes; immediately on hearing this from Mr. Baker I went to Premchund. Of course we were intimate with Premchund. I asked him about it and he said we need not be afraid, it was not on our account, it was on the account of other persons. (Q.) Premchund will be able to tell us the names of the different parties?—(A.) I believe so. (Q.) Well, what was ultimately done with this account?—(A.) I expressed my anxiety to have our name removed from the transaction and our firm relieved. We did not like this transaction to stand in the name of our firm and they transferred it to the name of Custoorchund. (Q.) You know that it was transferred from your name to that of Custoorchund Roychund?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And who was this Custoorchund?—(A.) A brother of Premchund. (Q.) That is all you know?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) You don't know from your own knowledge who were the persons really interested in that account?—(A.) Not of my own knowledge.

Mr. Custoorchund Roychund was next called but failed to answer to his name.

The President (to Mr. Premchund Roychund, who had been in the room for some time)—Why is your brother not here?

Mr. Premchund—He is not here, sir.

The President—I think they served a summons on you for him, did they not?

Mr. Premchund—I have not seen him at all.

The President—You have not seen him?

Mr. Premchund—No, he has not come to the house at all.

The President—Well, perhaps he will be here before the close of this day's proceedings.

Mr. Premchund—I will give him the summons when I see him. He only comes to the house on Sundays, and he was not there yesterday.

The President—Oh, he only comes on Sundays!

Mr. Premchund—Yes.

The President—Well, we must have him at some future sitting of the Commission.

Mr. Hormusjee was here recalled and asked by the President whether he could identify the handwriting of two pencil marks as to the transfer of the account in the books of the Asiatic Bank, but he replied that he could not do so.

Mr. Premchund Roychund was then re-called, and the President said—We shall presently come to the evidence of the last witnesses; but in the first place we shall go through the different matters on which you promised to give us more information and which we therefore allowed to stand over. First of all, then, we will go into the jewel account. Now I have made a summary of the jewels as they appear in your accounts, and I should like to know if they agree with those you purchased. In the year 1918 I find one sum of Rs. 23,155, and another in 1918 Rs. 95,367; in the Christian year 1863-4 (1920) there is Rs. 1,43,611; in 1921 Rs. 2,327, and in the cash book Rs. 54,459; and in 1922 there is Rs. 13,879,—making a total value of Rs. 3,32,801 expended by you on jewels during these years. Then you credit your father for jewels to the amount of Rs. 1,47,000, making the sum total of jewels up to Rs. 4,79,801. Is not that about the figure? I took it from your own accounts. These are the amounts you found out in your search with the interpreter?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Well, now, did not you give away a great numbers of these jewels?—(A.) I don't know, but there are lots of items which have not been found in the books at all. President—If you will kindly answer my questions we will get into no confusion. I am asking you, did not you give away many of these?—(A.) Some of them. President—I find in the jewel account of 1920 an entry of Rs. 2,38,978, which is stated to be "the total amount due on jewels account; but as the jewels were presented to different persons and become part of the expenditure the amount has been debited to the profit and loss account." Now, does it not appear that you had given away many of these jewels?—(A.) I gave away some, but this entry included those given to my wife and children, and I took all the jewels back from them and gave them to the Bank of Bombay. (Q.) Those "presented to different persons" included the jewels given to your wife and children?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) But they also included those given to other parties, did they not?—(A.) Yes, but that was only a very small amount. (Q.) Now, did not you give away a valuable pair of earrings which I find entered in the year 1921?—(A.) I don't remember, sir. President—Well, I will show you the entry. They are entered as "given to a European Rs. 16,000." Here it is "debited to profit and loss 22nd November 1864: purchased jewels from Parsee Dossabhoy Hormusjee one pair diamond earrings Rs. 16,000."—(A.) That was intended to be presented but was not presented at all. It is here on my list. (Q.) So you did not give away large presents of jewels out of those you presented?—(A.) No, small amounts—just Rs. 500, Rs. 200, Rs. 1,000 and that sort of thing. (Q.) You never gave away a diamond necklace to a European?—(A.) Yes; one. (Q.) What was the value of that?—(A.) I think about Rs. 30,000; but I only gave one. (Q.) The one I find entered in 1920 at Rs. 31,000?—(A.) Yes—at that date. President—There is another diamond necklace at Rs. 27,000, on 21st November 1863?—(A.) I don't remember, it may be that one. (Q.) What was the name of the European you gave that diamond necklace to? Witness (after some hesitation)—I gave it to Mrs. Scott. (Q.) You are quite sure you did not give these diamond earrings to anybody?—(A.) No, sir. I have them here in my list.

President—Well now, your father seems to have assisted you liberally at this time and given you handsome jewels to deposit in the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) He appears to have acted liberally with you always—his funds and houses and lands seem to have been at your disposal?—(A.) Yes: he assisted me as much as he could. (Q.) That relation subsisted between you which should always subsist between father and son?—(A.) Yes, sir; it is so amongst us. President—Well, now, let us go to the land account. It is not quite so clear. We went through your books with Nowrojee, and he pointed out twelve different properties purchased by you, and the prices you have stated in your book as paid for them. Witness—Yes, sir; except one property, Dhackjee's Chawl. President—That is one of those which we got; it is entered at 2 lakhs. Witness—I gave it to the Bank of Bombay. I bought it for 5 lakhs, sold it for 10 lakhs, and re-purchased it for 5 lakhs and gave it to the Bank of Bombay. President—Well, we will go through them seriatim. There were twelve purchased by you?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And you deposited eight as security with the Bank of Bombay. Here is the list furnished to me by the Bank of Bombay and it has only eight properties. (Handing the list to witness.) The Tardeo property was never deposited in the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) It is in the Bank of Bombay. (Q.) Well, under what head does it come here?—(A.) Here it is (pointing to the entry "bungalow with large compound at Byculla known as Locksley Hall, Rs. 46,000." President—Oh, no, that is not the Tardeo property. I know the place myself, Locksley Hall. That is quite another item. That is not the property at Tardeo; it is over the leaf entered "property at Tardeo Rs. 7,710." Witness—Well, the Bank of Bombay got it. (Q.) Under what head?—(A.) They have not got it here, but I gave it to them. (Q.) Am I to understand you gave them up this property of which you could not get the title-deeds?—(A.) I gave the titles to their solicitors, but they do not know where they put them. (Q.) Do you mean to say they have lost the title-deeds?—(A.) I think so; there were 64,000 square yards. (Q.) Is that so?—(A.) I think so. (Q.) Do you mean to say that that land is lying direlict with no owner at this moment?—(A.) The Bank of Bombay got it; I am not owner. (Q.) The Bank of Bombay has not sold it?—(A.) They could not sell it because they have not got the title-deeds. President—Well, then, I find here a purchase of land near Mahim, Rs. 26,191. Did you deliver that to the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) No, I will explain. Some of the property went to the Bank of Bombay and some to my trustees. President—I have got a return here of all the bank has sold. Witness—But not an account of what they have now. President—No, I have an account of what they had, so far as they know of. When you delivered up these properties to the Bank of Bombay did you deliver up the list to them?—(A.) Dossabhoy will tell you all about it, sir. (Q.) Well, what am I to understand about this Mahim property? Has that been given to the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) In my books there is an entry of Foras Land, Byculla Flats, measuring about 1,26,000 square yards. That has gone to the Bank of Bombay. (Q.) Now, how can you convince us that that has been given to the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) I have not got it, my trustees have not got it, and nobody else has got it except the Bank of Bombay. There are three or four properties included in this entry of property Sooparee Bagh at Parell. Some of these have been sold by the Bank of Bombay. (Q.) These include the 126,000 square yards at Byculla Flats?—(A.) Yes. President—Oh, very well, that explains that. (Q.) Now, you had only a share in some of these properties, had you?—(A.) Yes, and some of these in which I had only a share were standing in my name. I had only a fifth part of the Coorla property, with four other persons. There were properties belonging to Premabhoy and me, some of which were standing in his name and some in mine. I gave up those which were standing in my name to the Bank of Bombay, and he gave up those which were standing in his name to another bank. I arranged with Premabhoy to give up his share in these. (Q.) The property at Malabar Hill, which is put down at Rs. 1,43,000, appears to have been sold at Rs. 60,000?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And the other property at Malabar Hill for which you gave credit to your father for Rs. 80,000 sold at Rs. 35,000?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Are you aware that the whole of these properties have realized only Rs. 5,22,200?—(A.) It may be so. (Q.) Well, can you account for that very great depreciation of property between the time when these lands were purchased in 1864 and 1865 and the time when they were sold by the Bank of Bombay?—(A.) Yes, sir. (Q.) Has there been a very great depreciation of the value of property?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Is it sufficient to account for this very great fall in value?—(A.) It has fallen off very much, sir. (Q.) Cannot you give us any information as to the depreciation of landed property?—(A.) I cannot. (Q.) Do you know where we could get any reliable information?—(A.) From the Collector of Bombay, Mr. Norman. (Q.) Well, it turns out then that your jewels which were sent to England sold for Rs. 2,40,000, those sold in Bombay realized Rs. 10,000, and those sold in Calcutta realized Rs. 3,309, the total sum being Rs. 2,53,309?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And so the whole amount realized by jewels and land together was Rs. 7,75,000?—(A.) Yes.

President—Now we will come to the account in the name of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co.,—not their current account, but another. Who opened that cash credit? (A.) Witness—The Back Bay share account, you mean?—President—Yes, the account relating to 50 Back Bay shares. Witness—Mr. Morrison opened that account. (Q.) Was Candass Narrondass a partner in the firm of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co.?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Had you any interest in Candass Narrondass' share in the firm? (A.) Half of it. (Q.) That was not divulged? It was between yourself and Candass?—(A.) I think the partners knew it. President—Hormusjee has just told us he did not know. Witness—Well, I don't know. (Q.) You say Mr. Morrison opened this account?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Not you?—(A.) With my consent. (Q.) Have you got that account before you there?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) There are nothing but debits in the account?—(A.) Yes. There are no credit entries. (Q.) But there are some securities deposited?—(A.) All the Back Bay shares purchased were debited to that account. (Q.) By whom were these Back Bay shares deposited?—(A.) They were purchased in the bazaar for the different parties. (Q.) Did not you furnish the Back Bay shares?—(A.) No, sir. (Q.) Did not you deposit them?—(A.) No, sir, I did not deposit them. Mr. Morrison was purchasing them and debited them to the account. (Q.) Now, who were really interested in that account?—(A.) Mr. Morrison and Mr Tracey. (Q.) Any one else? (A.) No, sir—these are the two names I remember. (Q.) When did that account commence?—(A.) In August 1865. (Q.) With what view did you point out that account to Nowrojee Furdoonjee (the interpreter) if those two people were the only people interested in the account? I care nothing about them. Witness—You wanted to know the account, and I pointed it out. (Q.) Had you no particular object in pointing out that account to Nowrojee Furdoonjee? Witness said a few words, but the answer was quite unintelligible. President—Now, sir, I ask you, and you must be careful what you say, did not you tell Nowrojee Furdoonjee that Mr. Blair had an interest in the account with Mr. Morrison?—(A.) Yes, an interest with Mr. Morrison. (Q.) And I ask you whether Mr. Blair had an interest in that account?—(A.) Mr. Blair had an interest with Mr. Morrison. (Q.) Well, then, he *had* an interest in the account, is that so?—(A.) Yes, that is so. (Q.) Then why did not you give me a direct answer?—(A.) I answered. The President—Well, I do not wish to know anything about any other speculation. But how is it you say Mr. Blair had an interest in that account?—(A.) Because Mr. Morrison and Mr. Blair were doing business together in Back Bay shares. (Q.) Well, do you know that of your own knowledge?—(A.) Yes, I pointed out that. I pointed out the 50 Back Bay shares, and that Mr. Morrison and Mr. Blair were partners in these. (Q.) Well, when did that account begin?—(A.) In August 1865. President—But Mr. Blair had left this country at that time. Witness—Yes, he was not here when this 50 Back Bay shares transaction was entered into. He was but a few days in Bombay. (Q.) Then he was still engaged in these transactions after he left Bombay?—(A.) Yes. President—Mr. Blair will be examined in England, so that you had better be careful. Witness—I know. (Q.) Well, now, am I to understand that the object of this account was speculation in Back Bay shares?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now, why was there this secresy?—(A.) Mr. Morrison could not give his own name to the bank. (Q.) I suppose that same reason would apply to Mr. Blair?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, now, was that account ever operated upon on the credit side?—(A.) Shares were always going down every day, sir. (Q.) Well, what eventually came to pass in respect of that account?—(A.) That account was transferred from the name of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee and Co. to the name of my brother. President—Now, tell us how that happened. Witness—I think about December Mr. Morrison went to Nusserwanjee and Co. ——— President—What you really mean is that he asked you to get an acknowledgment from Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee and Co. to that account?—(A.) Yes, on 2nd Dec., and they refused to have anything to do with it. (Q.) You have heard the evidence of the partner of that firm?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) That is correct, is it?—(A.) Yes, quite correct. (Q.) Well, what happened when you found you could not carry on this account?—(A.) I got my brother to sign it. (Q.) That is to say you got your brother to give a promissory note, but for what?—(A.) For this balance of account. (Q.) What is your brother, Custoorchund?—(A.) He is doing nothing at all. (Q.) He is not a man of business?—(A.) No. (Q.) He is entirely in your hands?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Depending upon you?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) I suppose you exercised your influence over him to take over that account?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And employed Dossabhoy to go with him to the bank and settle it?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now, when Mr. Lawrence, the liquidator of the Asiatic Bank, came here, what happened when he found that the promissory note was outstanding?—(A.) He called on my brother for payment of the note. (Q.) And what happened then?—(A.) My brother was going to Mr. Lawrence to tell him he had no interest at all in the thing, but that the interested parties were Messrs. Morrison and Tracey. I told him not to go. (Q.) Well, what did you do?—(A.) I went to Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Morrison told me himself to get my brother not to say anything about it. (Q.) And what was done afterwards? That would not satisfy Mr. Lawrence.—(A.) Nothing was done. (Q.) And how was Mr. Lawrence satisfied?—(A.) I told Mr. Lawrence that my brother had nothing. (Q.) And was your brother never troubled about these 5 lakhs?—(A.) No, because Mr. Lawrence was satisfied my brother had nothing at all. President—Then the promissory note was given for this balance by Custoorchund and the whole of the money was lost to the Asiatic Bank. You gave some security for that loan?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) How came you to do that?—(A.) Mr. Morrison asked me to give some securities and I did so. (Q.) What do you mean?—(A.) He asked me to give some securities. I will find them from my book. President—Well, just point them out. Witness read—"325 shares of the Financial Association of India and China, 48 of the Bombay Press Company, 7 of the Framjee Cowasjee Spinning Company, 8 of the Bombay Royal Spinning Company, 65 of the Broach Cotton Company, and 65 of the Viegas Company." (Q.) For what object did you give these shares?—(A.) Only to oblige him. President—Oh, but people don't give shares to oblige other parties. There *must* have been some object you know, Premchund. What did you give these shares for?—(A.) Just to oblige my friends. There were also seven shares of the Iron Shipping Company. President—But that can't be the explanation of it. It was done either for the one object or the other—either that you really had an interest in that account which you were going to secure by the deposit of these shares. Witness—I had no interest. President—Either you had a large interest in that account yourself, which you were required to secure, or else it was given for the purpose of a blind—either the one or the other. Witness—I had no interest. (Q.) You had no interest?—(A.) No. The security belonged to me and I gave it to oblige them. There was nothing else at all. President—They must have assigned some reason for asking you to give these shares?—(A.) They asked me to give the security and I did so. They said it was to give the account some appearance. President—Oh, to make an appearance! There were securities to be given on the account to make it appear a *bona fide* account?—(A.) Yes. I said I would give some securities. (Q.) Well, you have no further explanation of that to give?—(A.) No. President—Probably Mr. Blair will insist on having an explanation, and Mr. Morrison will probably be put in the box to satisfy him. Now, you must be very careful of what you say. Witness—What I remember I tell you, sir. I have no letters or anything from them at all. President—Well, we will go to the next account that by Dossabhoy with the Asiatic Bank. Now, first of all take that large account of Dossabhoy's relating to Back Bay shares, that account was on Dossabhoy's own account?—(A.) No, sir. It was the joint transaction on 50 Back Bay shares. (Q.) Who were interested in it?—(A.) I gave you the names before. (Q.) But this is another account.—(A.) No, it is the same. President—Well, I want you to repeat who were interested in it.—(A.) Messrs. Morrison, Tracey, Hannay, Blair, myself, and also Mr. Scott, who refused his share. President—Now, is that the transaction which you mentioned on the first or second day of your examination amounting to Rs. 12,59,000. That was opened on the 4th April 1865, was it not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And on 30th June 1865 Dossabhoy was debtor to the Bank to the amount of seven lakhs and upwards?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Well, what took place then?—(A.) That balance was transferred from Dossabhoy's account to mine. (Q.) That account increased, did it not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) To more than 11 lakhs in June 1866?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And then on 24th January 1867 the Back Bay shares were sold, were they not?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And that reduced the balance?—(A.) Yes, to about 10 lakhs? (Q.) And that was eventually lost?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) Now you are quite sure as to the parties who were interested in the account of 50 Back Bay shares?—(A.) Yes, it is in my books. President—Now turn to your books and let us see. Witness—I showed you my books the other day. President—Oh, yes.

President—Now I want you to go back to that account of Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co. Do you see that pencil mark there at the end of that account, Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee & Co.'s account. I forgot to ask you the question in whose handwriting is that pencil mark transferring shares from the name of a certain party to another?—(A.) It looks like Mr. Morrison's handwriting I think.

This witness was further examined. Mr. William Steele and Mr. R. H. Baker also were re-examined, but we hold over the rest of our report till to-morrow.

FORT POLICE COURT.—28th August.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

Thefts—Dama Pemjee was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for the theft of a turban belonging to Rujub Oosman.—Annajee Ramjee and Vittoo Kundoo to a fortnight and a month's imprisonment respectively for stealing two blankets, the property of Government—Bhagoo Bhicoo to six stripes for the theft of two copper chatties of Shewa Shivram.—A Mahomedan butler in the employ of Captain Burrett, for theft of one chain and sundry articles, 25 stripes.

Refusal of Duty—D. McDonald, seaman of the ship "Golden Eagle," and Edward Swanson, another seaman of the ship "Dharwar," were charged with continual disobedience, and were sentenced, the first to a week's and the second to three weeks' imprisonment in the County Jail.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—28th August.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

Assault.—Govind Limbajee, a cart driver, was charged with assaulting Vishnoo Bhugwan, at Falkland road, and being found guilty was fined Rs. 5, or in default 15 days' imprisonment in the County Jail.

Causing a Disturbance—Maneck Jewan and two others were charged with disorderly behaviour at Worlee, and having admitted the offence they were fined 5 rupees, or in default to suffer imprisonment for a fortnight in the House of Correction.

Narayen Wassoodew and Ballajee Babajee were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having committed an assault against one Kurson Anundjee, and were each fined 30 rupees out of which 10 rupees were to be paid to the complainant. The prisoners were also bound to keep the peace in the sum of 60 rupees for the term of six months towards the complainant.

Honours to Lord Napier & Sir J. Y. Simpson by the City of Edinburgh.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, on Tuesday, August 4, the Lord Provost moved, "That in respect of the brilliant and successful services of Lieutenant-General Lord Napier of Magdala, as Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition to Abyssinia, the freedom of the city be conferred on his lordship." Bailie Skinner seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Stott then moved, "That the freedom of the city be conferred on Sir James Y. Simpson, of Strathaven, M.D., D.C.L., Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, whose numerous and varied contributions to medical science and to literature, and particularly whose distinguished discoveries and appliances for the alleviation of human suffering have served to maintain and extend the reputation of the city and its medical school, entitle him to the respect and gratitude of his fellow-citizens." The motion was agreed to.

PAPER CURRENCY IN THE BERARS.

(*Gazette of India, Aug. 22.*)

The Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute the Berars a Circle of Issue for the Government Paper Currency, and to appoint Akola to be the place of issue of Notes for the said circle.

The Notes of the Akola Circle will be a legal tender on and after the 1st September next for all payments within the circle, except at the Office of Issue, and will be received in payment of revenue and of all other claims of the Government within the circle.

The Deputy Commissioner of Issue will issue Notes—

1st.—In exchange for the amount thereof in current silver coin of the Government of India, or

2nd.—In exchange for other Notes of the Government of India issued within the same circle.

Notes issued at Akola will be payable on demand in current silver coin of the Government of India at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Issue at Akola and at the Office of the Commissioner of the Department of Issue at Bombay.

SERVICE COUNTING TOWARD COLONELCY.

(*Gazette of India, August 22.*)

The following Military letter from the Secretary of State for India, is dated the 16th July last, and addressed to the Governor-General of India in Council:—

Sir,—I have submitted, for the opinion of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, your letter, No. 113 of 23rd March last, and its enclosures, relative to a representation from * * * * * of the Madras Staff Corps, against the post-dating of his commission as Colonel, and those of Officers similarly situated, with reference to Despatch, No 115 of 31st May 1866, which declared that the period during which an Officer not a substantive Lieutenant-Colonel is absent from his command on any account whatever, can, only be allowed to reckon as qualifying for the rank of Colonel under the eight years' rule.

2. I have been informed by His Royal Highness in reply, with reference to the provision of the Royal Warrant upon that point, that in the case of a Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel holding a qualifying staff appointment, it has been ruled that temporary leave of absence shall reckon toward his Colonelcy under the five years' rule, but that, in the case of an Officer of the rank of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel whilst absent from a regimental command, such period of absence is not allowed to reckon under the five years' rule.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF VERNACULAR LITERATURE.

(*Pioneer, August 26.*)

A few months ago we observed with pleasure that Sir William Muir, in his address to the members of the Scientific Society at Allygurh, stated that he was prepared on behalf of the Government to offer liberal rewards for the encouragement of vernacular literature. We now observe with equal pleasure that His Honor's intentions have assumed a definite shape. The rewards offered are exceedingly liberal, and appear well calculated to effect the intended object. We trust, therefore, the members of the Scientific Society will show practically their appreciation of the rewards offered by competing largely for the prizes offered.

The following is the text of the Government Notification on the subject:—

"It is hereby announced that, with the view of encouraging authorship in the language of the North-West Provinces, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make it known that rewards will be given for the production of useful works in the vernacular, of approved design and style, in any branch of science or literature.

"For this end, the writing may be original composition, or it may be a compilation, or it may be even a translation from books in any other language. Theological treatises will not be received; nor treatises containing anything obnoxious to morality. There is no other condition either as to the subject or treatment. The theme may belong to History, Biography or Travel,—Science, Art or Philosophy; it may be a work of fact or of fiction; and may be composed either in prose or verse. In short, the only condition is that the book shall subserve some useful purpose, either of instruction, entertainment, or mental discipline; that it shall be written in one or other of the current dialects, Oordoo or Hindee; and that there shall be excellence both in the style and treatment.

"Neither is there any restriction as to the author, whether in respect of birth, place of education, or residence.

"The reward will, as a rule, in each case be one thousand rupees; but it may be more, or it may be less, according to the merits of the work.

"The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to give at least five such prizes in the coming year.

"Books suitable for the women of India will be especially acceptable and well rewarded.

"The Government will ordinarily be prepared to aid in the publication of any meritorious work by subscribing for a number of copies. Such assistance will be exclusive of, and in addition to, the rewards now promised.

"Any work for which a reward is sought, may be submitted to the Secretary to Government, or to the Director of Public Instruction, or to the Principals of the Agra, Benares Bareilly, or Ajmere Colleges."

THE POWDER BAGS AT MAGDALA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ATHENÆUM AND DAILY NEWS".

Sir,—Doubtless some of your readers have seen the article in a late number of the "Tomahawk" in which a very severe attack is made on the carelessness of the Engineer officer who forgot the powder bags at the assault of Magdala. But, as the matter is of special interest to Madrassees, I send you the article in question, for the perusal of such of your readers as may not have seen it. It is not my purpose here to analyse the exactness of the "Tomahawk's" information; it is sufficient for me to know that, as an actual fact no powder bags were forthcoming at the assault. Now, why should this be of special interest to Madrassees? Because the officer in charge of the Field Engineer's park was an officer appointed by the Madras Government; who is now within the limits of the Presidency, and who therefore is in a position either to clear the reputation of the Engineer officer who has been assailed by the "Tomahawk" or to confirm the accuracy of its statements.

But, sir, there is another phase of this question, which requires ventilation, and that is how comes it to pass that a Cornet of Cavalry should have been in charge of the Field Engineer's park in Abyssinia? Does it not look rather like cause and effect, when such an absurd arrangement is concurrent with a circumstance, which might have had a serious influence on the successful result of the Abyssinian Expedition?

It may be quite fair for the Madras Government to evolve Civil Engineers from the ranks of Cavalry, Staff Corps, infantry or loafers. The patronage is their right and if mistakes are made after all, the natives of India suffer only. But if the honour of England is dear to them let the Government of Madras draw a line somewhere and, in future military expenditions, send their trained Engineer officers to discharge military Engineers duties.

NEMO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ATHENÆUM AND DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The cornet of Cavalry alluded to in the letter signed "Nemo" in your issue of this day's date had nothing whatever to do with the powder bags at the assault of Magdala. He was sent on from Senafe to the front in charge of a small Engineer Park, a duty which does not appear to demand a great amount of scientific knowledge, and after the first day's action he, by order, delivered over the gunpowder to a superior officer and received his receipt for it.

I may also add that this cornet who by the way, is of nearly eight years' standing in the service, and who was placed in charge of the light Engineer Park was not appointed to the Abyssinian Force by the Madras Government.

F. A. C. T.

Madras, August 25th, 1868.

[The *Tomahawk's* article, which was headed "The Blessing of Connections" has already been printed in the *Bombay Gazette*.]

DOES COFFEE PAY?

(*Madras Times, August 24.*)

The question—"does coffee pay?" is one often put, and variously answered. Were it altered to—"does coffee *always* pay?" we should have no hesitation in replying negatively. On the other hand, if asked—"can it be made to pay?" we should uncompromisingly say—yes! A man writes a book on the subject, or sends home an estimate to his friends, imploring them to lend him money to open an estate, proving apparently satisfactorily that it is a certain, or at least probable, investment at 20 per cent. annual interest on the outlay. Another, however, who has been proprietor of an estate for several years, and finds himself no richer than when he started; being, besides, perhaps heavily involved, is naturally inclined to set down both the former, either as credulous visionaries, or as designing knaves. The reason of this extraordinary and perpetual discrepancy between estimates and actual experience in regard to coffee planting, or at least the principal reason, is probably the recklessly wholesale manner in which estates are conducted. It has often been shown, that a small or moderately sized farm, may be far more remunerative than an immense one adjoining, similarly circumstanced as regards soil, climate, and other natural advantages. The same rule holds good in regard to coffee or any other estates. A small estate admits of careful management, high cultivation, and scrupulous economy; while a large one has only the same amount of attention and energy distributed over the greater surface; and a proportionate wastefulness of outlay, in addition to a reduced yield, is the natural result.

Then again, in the mania for *extension*, which has been well nigh the ruin of coffee planting of late years in this country, hundreds of acres of poor, unproductive, and exposed land have been opened up together with the good land adjoining. The former is kept up to the prejudice of the latter, upon which the whole of the planter's attention and capital might well have been bestowed; and not only so, but the loss yearly accruing on the poor land, eats up the profit yielded by the more productive part of the estate. We have known a planter, the whole of whose available land was under cultivation, with the exception of a few belts of forest left standing in different parts of the estate to protect the coffee from the wind, actually fell the latter, to the imminent danger and certain deterioration of his property, merely for the gratification of having a few more acres planted—these belts, too, from the very nature of their object and position as windscreens being practically useless for the purposes of cultivation. Of course, this anxiety for large estates is not difficult to account for. Formerly a great number of estates were *made for sale*, and in these cases, a man could hardly be expected to be so anxious as to the future yield per acre, so long as he could say he had so many acres planted with so many lacs of plants. In other instances, a man with 80 to 100 acres planted, doing well and bearing heavily, in making haste, as he thinks, to become rich, clears as much more land in addition, in the full expectation that the new land will do as well as the old; entirely forgetting that, even if the land itself is as good, he will not be able to devote so much care per acre to 200 acres as he did to 100; even if able—and we have frequently seen it otherwise—to secure and pay for more labour, for the cultivation of the enlarged property, than he had originally at command. So anxious are some planters—we may probably however now say, were—to extend, that in doing so (the supply of labour and their means being limited) they have actually been foolish enough to allow the original cultivation to grow up into weeds, in the hope that when the heavy works of extension had been completed they would be able to make up for the sad retrogression, and most injudicious neglect. It seems almost incredible, though nevertheless true, that even whether he will have sufficient labour to carry on the proper cultivation of his land already under cultivation, during the time he is engaged upon further extension, is a point often hardly taken into consideration at all by the young planter anxious to enlarge his estate. The main point, in his estimation, is, as a rule, whether he will have enough labour to fell, pit, and plant the *new* land. The result of such a short-sighted policy as this may be easily imagined. The unprofitableness of a large area under cultivation, in comparison with a small one, cannot be better shown than by the fact, that the average yield per acre for the island of Ceylon is about 5 to 5¼ cwts.; yet there are many estates there which give their 10 to 12 per acre or even more, all round. Now, to reduce the average from 10 or 12 cwts. to 5, it is palpable that the yield of some of the estates must be very small indeed, so small as to do away with all profit.

Whether land is sufficiently productive to pay for its up-keep or not, is easily ascertainable, by dividing an estate into small sections, and working each section separately, setting against each the yearly number of bushels of crop gathered. It has been calculated, and we believe with some correctness, that the value of above 3½ cwts. of coffee is the yearly cost of cultivation per acre. Such being the case, any section of an estate producing less than this—or whatever other quantity might be proved to be necessary to cover the up-keep—ought at once to be abandoned. There is no earthly use in cultivating land at a loss. Nor does it seem worth while to ungergo hardship, and in some cases excessive toil and anxiety, to work land that merely reproduces the money laid out upon it. Yet, some planters have a sort of superstitious horror of abandoning any of their land. They will tell you—"Oh! it will come round when we get better seasons;" or—"it will be all right when the bug leaves it; &c." The fact is they fancy it is a pity to abandon what has been the object of so much labour. They also fear it will be an eyesore, or prejudice the estate at some future time in the eyes of an intending purchaser. All these ideas, however, should at once be discarded by practical men, who should keep "the main chance" alone in view, in the profitable result of their undertaking. It seems to us that instead of asking a man whether he is making his estate pay, a more pertinent and searching question would be,—how much the coffee yielded by his estate *costs* per cwt. laid down on the cost? This point correctly ascertained, it is an easy matter to compare that price—adding preparing and shipping charges—with the probable net price it will realize in England. While on this subject, too, we would advise our friend not to calculate upon too high a price in the home market, as this is often a source of considerable disappointment. "What crops Jones gets off that little bit of land of his"—we recollect hearing one planter say to another—"Oh! he's just on the road, and gets all the manure from the bullock-stands; and his place, besides, is looked after just like a garden,"—was the reply. On enquiry, we found that "Jones" had an estate of some 30 acres, off which he got yearly (and we believe does so still) some 20 to 30 tons of coffee! Now to produce this crop, an outlay of perhaps Rs. 100, or at the outside Rs. 120, per acre was required yearly, over and above remuneration for his own supervision, for which he was content to receive an enormous acreage profit. Other estates of 200 acres, and there are numbers of them—yield no more than 3 or 4 cwt. all round, and yet the outlay per acre, to get this comparatively paltry return, is the same. The result in the first case, is a yearly profit of Rs. 8,500 or thereabouts, in the second *a loss* of Rs. 3,000—simply because the 30 acre estate was kept "like a garden;" highly manured, carefully pruned, with full justice done to it in every respect. Facts of this sort, the correctness of which will be known to many of our readers, clearly point to the impolicy of having large estates, and to the extreme desirability of the highest and most careful cultivation, which it is only practicable to bestow upon small ones. The neglect of these principles—so closely connected together—has been the immediate cause of immense waste of capital, and disappointment to capitalists during the last few years. Many of the coffee companies got up in England, and some even in this country, acting on the idea that provided money was forthcoming nothing further was necessary to create large and productive estate, insisted on having large blocks cleared and planted at once; and where done at all, this has in most cases been accomplished in a slovenly, lose, happy-go-lucky sort of way; the land planted having turned out a failure in a year or two and the company having spent its all and seeing no probable early return, the shareholders have thrown the whole thing up in disgust. As to the high cultivation, wherever tried it has always been a success; manure, pruning, shading where necessary, drainage, and in fact nearly all the operations of *scientific* framing in Europe, are called for to give coffee cultivation fair play; and whenever estates are too large or insufficiently provided with labour to render it possible to give them this cultivation, we need hardly be surprised when we are told that they do not pay.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The papers received by the China Mail yesterday morning do not contain much news of interest.

We take the following items from the "Overland China Mail" of August 7:—

The following shipping casualties are reported from the North during the late gales. Injured—"Star of China" (slightly), "City of Aberdeen" (dismasted), Customs sch. "Halcyon" (injured in collision), "Comet," pilot cutter (lost), "G. F. Seward," cutter (missing), "St. George of Bangkok" (on shore), "Mary" (ashore, but since got off), "Kiangloong" (on shore), "Hellespont-wreck boat" (blown ashore), "Silesia" (dismasted), "Kewkee" (lost, captain and crew saved).

It is with much regret that we are obliged to record the death by accident of a promising young officer, Lieutenant R. Stopford, late in command of H. M. gunboat "Starling." The vessel returned to Hongkong the 24th in charge of Mr. Tilley, the gunner, and we have obtained the following report:—

"The "Starling" returns, having unfortunately to report the death of her commander. He went on shore to obtain a pilot and on returning to the ship the boat was upset in a heavy squall which came on about 5-30 P.M. on Sunday last. The crew of the boat, the pilot, and a Chinese savant were rescued by a Chinese sampan, but it was unfortunately too late to save Lieutenant Stopford. All the men were kindly treated by the natives; the boat's crew had been in the water about an hour before the sampan came to their aid."

The "Straits Times" (Singapore) says:—"H. M. S. Satellite," Captain Edye, C. B., arrived from Galle on the 9th inst. on her way to the Pacific.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE SUPPOSED ENGLISH CAPTIVES IN SOMALI LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—Prior to leaving England in March last I observed letters in the public papers from General Rigby, Dr. Cheadle, and others, calling attention to the supposed existence of a portion of the ill-fated passengers and crew of the "St. Abbs" in captivity among the Somali tribes of East Africa.

As during the 13 years that have elapsed since the wreck of the "St. Abbs" similar statements have repeatedly been made to the same effect, and a paper by General Rigby has been published in the proceedings of the Society, authoritatively affirming that the hull of the "St. Abbs" drifted on shore near Magdesho on the East Coast of Africa, where it was boarded by the natives, who plundered the wreck and made the survivors captives, dividing them into two parties and conveying them into the interior,—moreover, corroborative testimony having been adduced by Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair, late British Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar, on the strength of his having received some hides from the neighbourhood of Magdesho, with supposed English letters scratched on them—a tale apparently so authentic could not fail to meet general credence and sympathy, and the Government has not escaped blame for taking no more active steps for the liberation of the supposed captives than the offer of liberal rewards for their release.

Having my own doubts as to the correctness of General Rigby's statements, I took the opportunity of a short detention at Seychelles to make inquiry regarding the wreck of the "St. Abbs," with the following result, which will how how far General Rigby, Dr. Cheadle, Colonel Playfair, &c., are borne out in agitating the matter.

By the kind assistance of Her Majesty's Civil Commissioner at Seychelles, Mr. Swinburne Ward, I procured a copy of the protest noted by the captain of the "St. Abbs," and also obtained the information detailed below from Mr. Ross, who is a respectable Government *employé* and who, subsequent to the wreck of the vessel, was despatched in charge of a body of police in the schooner "Uranie" to St. Juan de Nuova, to protect what cargo, &c., might be saved; and also from the owner of the "Uranie," who went in his vessel to effect such salvage as might be possible.

The following is a summary of Captain Bell's protest:—

The "St. Abbs" struck on a reef connecting Juan de Nuova and Gull Island at 11-30 P.M. on the 14th of June, 1855, and immediately came broad side on to the sea, which was running high. The mainmast went by the board. Two fathoms were found alongside, the vessel drawing 18 feet. She soon bilged. From the darkness of the night and high sea nothing could be done, and all hands were ordered into the cuddy for protection. Some obeyed, others remained forward. At daylight the longboat was launched without much difficulty, and supplied with water, provisions, charts, instruments, &c., and the passengers and crew ordered into her, but, with the exception of the mate and two seamen, they refused to venture. In about ten minutes the boat was dashed to pieces alongside; the three men in her were saved with great difficulty. Wind and sea continuing high, and the tide setting from the reef to the ship, rendered it impossible to reach the shore. On the 16th the third boat was lowered, and the mate ordered to go and endeavour to establish communication with the shore. He refused, alleging he had been nearly drowned on the previous day. All hands, except three, similarly refused, and as the salvation of all on board depended on forming speedy communication with the shore as the wreck showed symptoms of breaking up, Captain Bell had no alternative but to make the attempt himself, feeling that he was not justified in ordering others to do what he was not ready to perform. About 30 yards from the vessel the boat was capsized, being turned over and over. Captain Bell and the three seamen reached shallow water and obtained footing in an exhausted state. Being unable to render any assistance to those on board they waded across the reef to Gullet Island, a mile and a half distant, in search of help. The carpenter shortly after joined them, having reached the shore supported by an empty oil can secured to his back. Mr. Ross, a cadet, also reached the shore safely. On the following day, at dawn, the vessel had disappeared, and the only vestige seen was a portion of the wreck with three men clinging to it to leeward of the reef, to whom no assistance could be rendered for want of a boat; they were soon lost sight of. On the 14th of July the schooner "Uranie," of Port Victoria (Seychelles), anchored off the huts occupied by the survivors, and on the 23rd all left for Seychelles, where they arrived a few days after.

Such is the substance of Captain Bell's protest, and it is greatly to be feared that owing to his most culpable omission to report to the captain of the "Uranie" the fact of the three poor fellows having drifted in the direction observed, their last chance of salvation was cut off, and a lingering and agonizing death entailed on them, as may be inferred from the account given by Mr. Ross and the owner of the "Uranie."

They returned to the scene of the wreck, which they reached early in August. A considerable quantity of cargo and miscellaneous artices were found strewn on the various reefs and islands of the group, and on one sandy islet some miles west of Gullet Island a broken jibboom was found a case of gin, and part of a turtle hung up to dry between two fragments of wreck. Soon a shallow grave dug in the sand was discovered, containing the body of a man in sailor's clothes. A little further off a similar grave was found, and on crossing a reef, nearly dry at low water, to another small islet the body of a third sailor was found unburied. On his person were some poor trinkets, rings, &c., evidently the legacy of his dead shipmates, and the poor fellow, doubtless the hardiest of the three, had in the agony of his great need, wandered for the last time to the barren sand bank, where he was found in despairing search of the hoped-for aid that was never to reach him.

The owner of the "Uranie" who found the remains of the hapless sailors was of opinion that they were alive up to the time of their more fortunate shipmates being taken off the adjacent island by his vessel, and is convinced that had his captain been aware of the men having been seen drifting in the direction of the islets where their remains were found he would probably have succeeded in saving them.

Both Mr. Ross and the owner of the "Uranie" concur in the statement that the hull of the "St. Abbs" parted athwartships at the foremast; that the forepart of the vessel remained on the reef all the time they were there (some months,) and that the hull had slipped off the reef into deep water, where it was plainly visible. That about 100 casks of ale, porter, &c., were washed out of the hull while they were there, and that many articles, such as copper, &c., were recovered from the hull by the aid of divers employed for the purpose, but that a large quantity of heavy machinery prevented much being got up. The islands and reefs were strewn with cargo and stores. Casks of ale, cases of hams, &c., were picked up by the "Uranie" as far to the westward as the Cosmoledo Islands, and the property saved, consisting chiefly of cargo, realized at public auction at Seychelles upwards of 6,000 dlrs. I was further informed by several of the Seychelles fishermen that a portion of the "St. Abbs" hull and the machinery which formed part of her cargo is still visible where it originally sank.

It is thus, I think, tolerably clear that the statements of General Rigby were quite as mythical as the merciless decapitation of poor Livingstone by Dr. Seward.

It may possibly be argued that although the vessel boarded near Magdesho is proved not to have been the "St. Abbs," yet some other vessel undoubtedly did go ashore there as reported. I hope such mischievous theories may once for all cease to be disseminated. Any seaman who knows what the coast in the neighbourhood of Magdesho is in the months of July and August will also know that no merchant vessel afloat could have the slightest chance of "coming on shore," except as match-wood. I have, moreover, conversed with several of the chief men of Brava and Magdesho, who all affirm that there is no foundation whatever for the report of any vessel having "come on shore" near Magdesho, beyond the fact that such articles as those specified by General Rigby were washed on shore, and led them to believe that a vessel had been lost on the coast. As to the story of a coffin having been washed ashore containing the body of a female, the owner of the "Uranie" informed me, without my adverting to the subject, that he had been informed by the captain of an American whaler that a coffin containing the body of an Indian female had been picked up at Pemba Island, and returned to the sea when its contents were ascertained.

The fact, however, of specific articles identified as forming part of a certain vessel or its cargo happening to be found washed up at great distances from the spot where such vessel is known to have been wrecked may satisfactorily indicate the direction and force of the ocean currents, but certainly can be scarcely quoted as proof that the wrecked vessel arrived at the particular points where the articles were found.

I heard it mentioned at Seychelles that some months after the loss of the "St. Abbs" five or six seamen appeared at Colombo, to which place they had been forwarded by the local authorities and stated they were part of the shipwrecked crew of the "St. Abbs," and that they had escaped in a boat and reached the south end of Ceylon, near the Basses, and having kept along the beach, being afraid to go into the interior for fear of wild animals, they were found by the natives in a very destitute condition and forwarded as already stated to Colombo. As Captain Bell only accounts for the loss of two boats it is barely possible that the story may be true; this, however, can easily be ascertained by reference to the Government of Ceylon.—I remain, sir,

H. A. FRASER, F.R.G.S.,
Zanzibar, May 7. Captain late I. N.

SIR J. BURGOYNE ON THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The depreciating view taken by the British public of the military operations of their own countrymen, on many occasions is very different from the feeling and habits of other nations; it is not very intelligible, is very discouraging to military men, and would seem hardly to be deserved when connected with complete and absolute successes.

Take, for instance, a simple record of the thoroughly successful events of the Peninsular war, and it would be hard to believe that, according to many of the contemporary writers, every one was accompanied by a tissue of blunders and mismanagement. As for the service in the Crimea, it seemed to be thought that nothing could be said too bad of all concerned.

In this systematic species of criticism no allowance is made for the impossibility of anticipating all the contingencies of war. Where circumstances, as in a campaign, may be developed in an infinite variety of ways neither party can possibly be distinctly and exclusively prepared for the precise case that may actually occur, although, after the event, it can be easily defined what those preparations might (and consequently it is inferred ought to) have been.

After an interval of 12 years it may be hoped that the strong and somewhat partial impressions which gave a false tone to many notices on the occurrences of the day will have passed away, and that the circumstances connected with the Crimean war may admit of more calm discussion, and let us hope that such may now be attempted, notwithstanding certain sharp comments by an eminent writer of the present day in the recent publication of the history of that campaign.

It may be thought that those very animadversions themselves indicate that the time is not yet arrived for calm and unprejudiced discussion; still many such impressions, and, perhaps, prejudices, will be at least softened down or obliterated, and statements may be more interesting now, when emanating from the remaining few who bore a prominent part in the proceedings that have been commented upon than if postponed to a more remote period.

In addition to a desire to vindicate those opinions of my own, with which fault has been found, and which I still continue to believe to have been well-founded, I may at once declare my thorough dissent from the justice of the violent censures that have been passed on many of the actors in that service.

The duties were severe and responsible; our means were totally inadequate to our task; and my conviction is that all engaged in it performed their parts in the best manner, that the few blunders which occurred are inevitable in all military operations, and even that many actions that have been severely commented upon were really praiseworthy.

Many circumstances tended to make the attack on the Crimea a service of a peculiarly arduous character:—

1. The necessity for it arose so suddenly that no time was available for procuring any accurate information as to the state of preparation of the enemy to resist the attack; and this was the more felt from the remote position of the station and the very little ordinary intercourse with it.

2. The peculiar disadvantage which always attends such enterprises when attempted by a landing from the fleet—the want of a stable base of operations, from which to draw supplies, and on which to effect a retreat if necessary; while, on the other hand, all the resources of the country are in possession of the enemy.

3. The climate, and the prevalence of an epidemic cholera in the army at the time.

4. The enormous evil of an army consisting of a combination of forces of different nations, of which no one was in a decided predominance. Although this evil was reduced almost to a minimum by the frank and courteous character of the commanders and most of the influential officers in the several services, still it could not be but sensibly felt. The customs, habits, and modes of proceeding necessarily differed, and gave cause for complaint, irritation, and want of that promptness and decision which are so necessary in the field.

Up to a very recent period we have been ignorant of the exact amount of the Russian force in the Crimea. The history of the defence of Sebastopol, since published by the Russian General Todleben, supplies us with an authentic account of their military resources at the period of the expedition. It shows them to have been even stronger than the information then in the possession of the Allies had led us to expect. According to the Russian account, General Menschikoff possessed at his disposal in the Crimea on the 13th September 51,500 men, to which were added, after the destruction of the fleet, 18,500 seamen. They had, in addition, within Sebastopol, 2,822 effective pieces of artillery, of which upwards of 200 were mounted on the works, large stores of intrenching tools, and all the resources of a dismantled fleet and a great naval arsenal. It will thus be seen that even in the number of men the Russians were superior in strength to the whole allied force, which barely exceeded 60,000 men at the period of disembarcation, and consisted of a mixed army of French, English, and Turks. The invasion of a country possessing such military means by an army numerically inferior to their enemy, disembarked on an open beach, without transport, stores, or reserves, and in a country destitute of resources, must be admitted to have been a most daring and perilous undertaking.

The Russian account which is written ostensibly for the purpose of exalting as much as possible the brilliancy of the defence, and in which the author is consequently under a strong temptation to depreciate the strength and resources of the defenders, admits the great difficulties of the undertaking when General Todleben says that the Russians could not believe that the Allies could be so imprudent as "*se jeter dans une contrée presque dénuée de ressources.*" I will accept the Russian testimony here given of the difficulties of the enterprise, and hope my countrymen will do the same. Instead of being censured for not overwhelming the enemy at once by the most desperate assaults, the Allies deserved very great credit for so perseveringly prosecuting to a successful end operations of unexampled hardship and difficulty.

In his new volumes, recently published, Mr. Kinglake adopts *in toto* certain views of the campaign which have been put forward by the Russians, but which I hope to be able to show are entirely erroneous.

These opinions were originally advanced by Prince Gortschakoff in a conversation with Sir William Mansfield at Warsaw in 1858, and have been reproduced by General Todleben in his account of the defence of Sebastopol. They are well known to be the views entertained by Prince Gortschakoff, but it is not so generally known that they are, for the most part, put forward to uphold his own opinions on the subject of the campaign, in contradiction to other views upheld by the party of Prince Menschikoff; and this fact should have made Mr. Kinglake very cautious in adopting them so absolutely. He should have been all the more cautious upon this occasion, because the reasoning of General Todleben is contradicted on many occasions by the facts adduced by the same writer.

In dealing with the published accounts of military operations by an adversary, the safest rule for an historian is to accept his facts and disregard his reasoning so far as it applies to his measures of an opponent. Mr. Kinglake does the contrary—he disregards the facts, and accepts all the reasoning without hesitation.

The first point of difference between myself and the Russian commanders is contained in the statement that the Allies ought to have attacked the north side of Sebastopol in preference to the south; and they add, as an inducement to this enterprise, that the works on that side of the harbour were so weak that they could have been carried by a *coup de main*.

Whether such works, mounting artillery, and with the whole Russian army behind them, reinforced by 18,500 seamen and the garrison of the place could have been taken by a *coup de main* I will leave to the judgment of others. I think it useless to argue the question, because I always maintained that, unless the Allies were strong enough to invest the place on both sides of the harbour, operations against the north side could have led to no useful result. The possession of the north side would not have given us the possession of the south, in which lay all the resources of the place; and the attempt of the Russian generals to affirm the contrary is incomprehensible, with the experience before them of the position of affairs after the final assault on the 8th of September 1855. After that date the Allies held peaceable possession of the south side of the harbour, and blew up the docks at their leisure, without serious molestation from the enemy, although the Russian army at the time occupied the north side of the harbour and all its batteries.

I fully believe that if my views on the propriety of making the south the point of attack had not been adopted by the Allied commanders winter would have surprised us on the heights of the Belbec, without a harbour, and with a difficult line of operations to depend; and that the safety of the whole allied force would have been seriously compromised.

I perceive that Mr. Kinglake states that Lord Raglan wished to attack the north side, but quotes no authority for his statement. I can only say that he intimated nothing of the kind to me, and it would have been totally inconsistent with his character to suppose that he would yield so quietly to a proceeding of which he disapproved.

The next point of difference between myself and the Russian generals falls upon the question of an immediate assault upon the south side of Sebastopol when we arrived before it. Upon this subject I have not the advantage of the logic of facts as upon the question of the advisability of selecting the south as the point of attack; but on the other hand, I have the benefit of occupying a perfectly independent position in discussing the question, not having been consulted as to the course to be pursued. I am in hopes that, not being under the obligation to defend a foregone conclusion, my reasoning will carry some weight in the difficult task before me of combatting an idea which has obtained so great a hold of the public mind. I have no hesitation in avowing my thorough conviction that an immediate assault would have been an act of madness, and that the attempt would have resulted in our being beaten off with a very great loss of men.

It may be received as a fixed maxim in war that an army intrenched in a strong position behind works mounting artillery is unassailable by a front attack. If the flanks are secure, as in the case of Sebastopol, and the position cannot be turned, the usual course is to blockade and cannonade the enemy until the combined effect of the fire and shortness of supplies forces him to yield the position.

The circumstances of two armies thus confronting one another has received several illustrations lately, and invariably with the same result. The Confederate lines before Richmond and the present contest at Humaita between the South American States are examples in point. I am not aware of any instance in which an enemy so situated has succumbed to an attack by open force before his artillery has been silenced. On the other hand there are many instances in which the attacking force has been beaten off even after the artillery of the place had been silenced.

It is true that it has been denied by the Russian writers that an army, properly so called, was in the place when we arrived before it, and a great outcry has been raised against Prince Menschikoff for his imputed desertion of the place and his march upon Sympheropol. In the attempt to decry his proceedings the party of Prince Gortschakoff have spared no efforts to show that the place was at the mercy of the Allies. According to my view of the matter Prince Menschikoff did exactly what was right. Having reinforced the garrison with four battalions, which with the ordinary garrison and the seamen of the fleet, raised the force inside the place to a total of 44 battalions, and rendered it secure from a *coup de main*, he took up a position which gave him the command of all the resources of the country, and retained his communication with the north and east, by which most of his reinforcements would arrive; while at the same time he held a position which was very threatening to the Allies, and forced them to keep in reserve a large part of their forces to watch his movements and protect their communications.

Upon the subject of the number of men inside the place it is remarkable that General Todleben nowhere precisely mentions the aggregate force which the Russians possessed; but the 44 battalions must have represented a very large body of men. In fact, in one part of his book he describes a battalion as consisting of 970 men. His description of "16,500 *combattants outre les troupes de marine placées sur la ligne de défense du côte sud, et les artilleurs des batteries de côte*" conveys little information, and omits 3,500 troops on the north side of the harbour, which were manifestly available at this time to resist an assault against the south. Upon the whole I believe my original estimate of 25,000 men is by no means exaggerated. The deserters from the Russian army estimated their force inside the place as much higher, and although the statements of deserters are not to be depended on, they represented the impression within the place among their own men.

I remember well that during one of our earliest reconnaissances, the Russians made an ostentatious display of a very large force within a view of our glasses, and there were certainly more than 20,000 men on the ground upon that occasion. Nobody who reads General Todleben's account of the state of the place at this period but must remark that a manifestly forced attempt is made to reduce the value of the description of their means in this respect. Russian generals do not seem to be easily satisfied with the amount of force at their disposal. For my own part I should have been very glad to have defended Sebastopol at this period with 20,000 men.

The works on the south side, according to General Todleben, mounted, at the period of the arrival of the Allies, 174 pieces of artillery, varying in calibre from 30 to 12 pounders. Stress is laid upon many of these guns being of small size; but against an open assault the smaller class of guns is more efficient than the larger, from the rapidity of the service of the piece; and the Allies possessed no guns as large as the smallest of the Russian pieces. In addition to these means of defence, men-of-war were moored with their broadsides bearing upon the approaches to the place. The effect of these preparations was such that Colonel Elphinstone, in his account of the siege, shows that the ground in front of the Karabelnaia suburb, over which the British must have advanced to the assault, was swept by the fire of upwards of 100 pieces of artillery. After deducting the necessary guard of Balaklava and our communications, and the requisite reserves, the assaulting columns could barely have exceeded in strength the troops which the Russians could have opposed to us, and I ask any military man of experience what would have been the result of an assault under such circumstances?

"I fully admit that great liberties may be taken with a beaten enemy, but that consideration will not justify enterprises of such extreme rashness as an assault upon Sebastopol at this period would have been, and the attempt to affirm the contrary comes with a peculiarly bad grace from a Russian general who was foiled in a similar enterprise of far less difficulty at Silistria. We have a right to demand why operations which were found to be so difficult for the Russians are now discovered to be so easy of accomplishment for their adversaries.

Being as jealous on the subject of the military reputation of Lord Raglan as Mr. Kinglake can be, and feeling certain in my own mind that he had never proposed to assault the place at this period, I have written to Marshal Canrobert to obtain from him a confirmation of my opinion, and I append his reply:—

"Paris, le 18 Juillet, 1868.

"Mon cher Maréchal,—Après vous avoir remercié pour le bon souvenir que vous voulez bien me garder, et que je suis heureux de vous rendre, j'ai l'honneur de répondre à votre question.

"Non, Lord Raglan n'a jamais proposé au Général Canrobert de donner l'assault à Sévastopol immédiatement après l'arrivée des alliés devant cette place, et par conséquent, le Général Sir John Burgoyne n'a pas eu à appuyer de son avis, un refus que je n'ai pas été appelé à faire.

"Je saisis avec plaisir cette occasion, mon cher Maréchal, pour vous adresser avec mes sentiments de haute considération l'expression de mon affectueux dévouement.

"MARECHAL CANROBERT.

"A S. E. Le Maréchal Sir John Burgoyne, à Londres."

Lord Raglan possessed many of the qualities of a great General. The firmness with which he suppressed the murmurs against the expedition at Varna, his coolness and presence of mind under fire, the equanimity with which he bore reverses, the bold front which he presented during the winter of 1864, by which he probably saved the remnant of the British army; the magnanimity with which he bore calumny, when an attempt to defend himself might have jeopardized the French alliance,—these are all qualities of a great man, and when added to the military skill which a long experience in a good school of army must have engendered would have obtained for him, under happier auspices, the reputation of a great commander. But Mr. Kinglake may rest assured that the effort to make Lord Raglan's military views chime in with those popular fallacies respecting the war which were rife during its prosecution will not increase Lord Raglan's fame in future years; while the attempt to do so must necessarily lead to the infliction of injustice upon other persons.

Much of the soreness of feeling which the English people felt during the Crimean war arose from the failure of our assaults upon the Russian works; but in a joint expedition we must be prepared to accept the fortune of war, which will sometimes favour the part taken by our allies and sometimes our own. It was not until the result of the battle of Inkerman had given us possession of all the ground south of the great harbour that an attack against the Malakoff front became possible. This battle was a heavy blow and discouragement to the Russians, and the circumstances connected with it have been much misunderstood in this country. It was a great and decisive victory, and in its consequences even more important to us than the battle of the Alma. It cleared our way to an attack against the Malakoff Tower, which was decidedly the proper point of attack, where success was both more easy of accomplishment and more decisive when accomplished. It was these considerations which led me, in the memoranda of the 25th of November and the 20th of December, 1854, published in the official account of the siege, to recommend to Lord Raglan that the French should relieve us of the charge of our left attack, so as to enable us to take ground further to the right, and prosecute the attack against the Malakoff front. Lord Raglan pressed these views strongly upon the French commander, but without effect, until after the visit of General Niel to the country. It was then decided that the main impression should be made by the Malakoff Tower; but as soon as that point was decided our Allies, who now possessed a large preponderance of force, preferred to take the attack against the Malakoff into their own hands, instead of relieving us of our left attack; and no one, under the circumstances, has a right to blame them. The English must console themselves with the reflection that if the fortune of war was unfavourable to them on this occasion it was not always so. The battles of the Alma and Inkermann have raised the reputation of British infantry higher than ever, and our cavalry at Balaklava extorted the admiration of the world.

So far from the Russians proving themselves to be our masters in the art of war, as attempted to be shown by contemporary writers, the reverse was the case. During the greater part of the period over which the operations extended the Russians were superior to us in absolute force, and the extraordinary spectacle was witnessed of the besieged being actually stronger than the besiegers. Our enemy beat us in numbers, but in nothing else. They produced no novelties in the art of war; all the science and modern appliances of warfare which date from the Crimea were introduced by the Allies.

I feel confident that when the mists of prejudice have passed away men will see the events of the Crimean campaign in a different light, and that the verdict of posterity will be more favourable to us than that of our contemporaries. The English people have no reason to be ashamed of the part played by their countrymen in the Crimea.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
London, Aug. 4. J. F. BURGOYNE.

COURTS-MARTIAL COMMISSION.

(*Army and Navy Gazette, Aug. 1.*)

WE stated last week that the Royal Commission on courts-martial had adjourned its sittings to November. We believe, however, that before the adjournment the members of the Commission gave much consideration to the important subject of their inquiry, and prepared a first report, which has been submitted to Her Majesty. Leaving to the period of their re-assembly in November the question of the constitution and mode of procedure of courts-martial, the Commision, if we are not misinformed, in the first instance, addressed themselves to the subject of military punishments, and have made certain recommendations which form that part of their report which is now completed. The evidence, as we learn, tended to show that the punishments in military prisons are by no means so severe as those undergone by civilians under similar sentences. It is proposed that these punishments should be increased to the general standard, and that military prisons should be placed, in all respects, under the general department of prisons, controlled as it is by persons who devote their attention wholly to the management of criminals. With respect to the punishment of drunkenness, the evidence went strongly to show the wholesome character of a series of changes proposed by a committee of officers—General Lindsay and Colonels Egerton and Whitmore—which was appointed by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, to look into the question some months ago, and which had before it the most trustworthy and varied evidence the service could afford. The following are the suggestions of this committee, and we believe they are adopted by the Royal Commission:—

1. That commanding officers be empowered by the forthcoming Mutiny Act to deal with the crime of drunkenness by a system of fines.

2. That these fines should be progressive in amount on the repetition of acts of drunkenness, but on the other hand subject to reduction in proportion to the length of time elapsing between the offences thereby holding out strong inducements to the soldier to abstain.

3. That the fines shall not be attenuated and spread over a long term by the deduction of a penny per diem only, but shall be enforced by an actual deduction (not a mere debiting the monthly account) of not exceeding fourpence or less than three pence per diem, until the fine is paid; thereby depriving the offender of the means of obtaining liquor.

4. The fine for a second offence, when under stoppages for a former act of drunkenness, shall commence when the first is paid.

5. That the soldier, in every case of fine, shall have the right of appeal to a court-martial.

6. That confinement to barracks may be combined with fine as a punishment for drunkenness it being left to the discretion of commanding officers to determine the amount having regard to the character of the soldier, and whether the act of drunkenness is accompanied by some other crime; but that it shall be considerd a rule that in all cases after the commission of an act of drunkenness a soldier shall be kept in barracks for twenty-four hours without punishment drill, such drill, when carried out before recovery of the effects of drink, having in many cases given rise to insubordination.

7. Further, that as a general principle, in awarding punishments for drunkenness in connection with fines, commanding officers be confidentially instructed to bear in mind the rule which obtains in civil courts, that a fine in a great degree condones the offence; and that they should abstain from awarding lengthened punishments in addition to fine for simple acts of drunkenness, except in aggravated cases or frequency of offence

8. That imprisonment in the garrison cells shall not in any case be combined with fine for simple acts of drunkenness, though it may be awarded for serious offences in connection with drunkenness.

9. That defaulters for the crime of drunkenness be permitted to enter the canteen during certain fixed hours in the day—say from 6 to 8 P.M.

10. All awards of fine to be regimental entries, and to be published in Regimental Orders.

11. Absence from tattoo to reveille the following morning to be considered in the same light as an act of drunkenness in calculating the fines for the latter offence.

12. That a new Article of War be introduced, making it lawful for a commanding officer to inflict a fine not exceeding ten shillings for drunkenness, subject to appeal to court-martial, and providing that no soldier, by reason of drunkenness, shall be subject at any one time to a deduction of more than fourpence per diem from his daily pay.

13. That the powers given by the 78th Article of War be retained for the present, but that commanding officers shall be confidentially instructed to abstain from having resort to courts-martial as far as possible, so that the new system may have a fair trial.

14. That the crime of habitual drunkenness be subject only to trial by a district court-martial.

15. That the scale of fines and punishments annexed be adopted and adhered to throughout the army. Copies to be printed in clear type, and supplied to regiments, for the purpose of being placed in a conspicuous position in every barrack room.

With regard to another branch of the inquiry, the late case in the Grenadier Guards is made the ground-work of an important change. In future a non-commissioned officer may be punished for minor offences—by reprimand or fine—without losing his rank, and should he be broke and reinstated in the position of sergeant, he may do what is now practically impossible—regain the full advantages of his former service by continued good conduct. These charges are conceived in an enlightened spirit, they are approved by men of the greatest experience, and we have no doubt they will work well for the service. We trust that the larger question of courts-martial themselves will be dealt with by the Commission with equal success and that the delays, technicalities, and defeats of justice, by which so many of our prominent military trials have been marked, may give way to a system, at least, as simple as that under which justice is, on the whole, satisfactorily and expeditiously administered by the ordinary criminal courts.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor,
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums. The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON AND MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA..........	BOMBAY..........
MADRAS..........	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE..........

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates:—

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to	3 months Notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 24th July 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...at 1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
3 do.	...at 1s. 11d.	,,
2 do.	...at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
1 do.	...at 1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
On demand	...at 1s. 10 13/16d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	...at 1s. 10 3/4d.	,,
Circular Notes	.... 1s. 10½d.	

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto	4 do.
12 ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11d.	per Rupee
,, 4 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
,, 3 do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	,,
On demand	1s. 10 5/8d.	,,
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do. / Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 10 9/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. perannum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th August 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	...at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...at 1s. 11d.	,,
3 do.	...at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
2 do.	...at 1s. 10½d.	,,
1 do.	...at 1s. 10 13/16d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	...at 1s. 10 3/4d.	,,

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 25th August 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100
RESERVE FUND	£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.
,, 6 ,,	5 ,,
,, 12 ,,	6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS......	Medoc.........................	per doz. Rs.	18
	Medoc Vieux.........	,,	21
	Margaux......	,,	18
	St. Emilion......	,,	20
	St Estephe.........	,,	20
	Haut Sauternes.........	,,	20
	Graves 1 er. Crû...........	,,	20
	Chateau Leoville............	,,	25
	Grand Chateau Larose...	,,	25
	Grand Chateau Lafitte...	,,	25
BURGUNDY,	Chambertin......	,,	30

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street. Bombay.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat,
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED OVERLAND DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS.

The "Ever Victorious Army." A History of the Chinese Campaign under Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Gordon, C. B., R. E., and of the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion. With 6 Maps. By A Wilson, formerly Editor of the "China Mail." ...Rs.	11	4
The Search after Livingstone. [A diary kept during the investigation of his reported murder.] By E. D. Young, Revised by Rev. H. Waller, F.R.G.S..........	4	8
Astronomy without Mathematics. By E. B. Denison, LL.D., Q. C., &c..........	3	0
The Art of House Decoration. By W. Sutherland...	2	12
Moral Causation; or, Notes on Mill's Notes to the Chapter on "Freedom," &c. By P. P. Alexander, M. A..........	3	8
London and Calcutta, compared in their Heathenism, their Privileges, and their Prospects: showing the great claims of Foreign Missions upon the Christian Church. By Jos. Mullens, D.D., &c. ...	2	12
Tropical Fibres: their production and economic extraction. By E. G. Squier..........	4	8
The Medical Profession, and its educational and licensing bodies. (First Carmichael Prize). By E D. Mapother, M. D., Queen's University.........	3	12
The Theory of Money in connection with some of the prominent doctrines of Political Economy. By a Scotch Banker..........	2	12
An Index of Diseases and their Treatment. By Dr. T. H. Tanner, F.L.S., &c..........	8	0
The Viaduct Works' Handbook; Viaducts, Bridges, &c. &c., in Iron. By H. M. Maynard..........	3	12
Saint Pauls. Vol. I. Oct. '67 to March '68. Edited by A. Trollope..........	5	12
The Poetical Works of Longfellow (including recent Poems)..........	1	2
Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Illustrated..........	3	12
Tennyson's Poems. Nineteenth Edition..........	6	12
Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Poems, 5 vols..........	22	8
Poetical Works of Letitia Elizabeth Landon, 2 vols.	7	8
Little Ladders to Learning, 2 vols....	5	4
Darnell's Short and Certain Road to Reading	0	6
Electricity. By Dr. R. M. Ferguson (Chambers) ..	2	12
A Hand-book of Gymnastics and Athletics. By Ravenstein and Hulley. (Illustrated)..........	6	4
Gymnasts and Gymnastics. By J. H. Howard. New Edition..........	6	12
Man's Origin and Destiny, Sketched from the Platform of the Sciences. By J. P. Lesley..........	8	0
The Ups and Downs of an Old Maid's Life. By Jemima Compton..........	4	8
Kinglake's The Crimean War, Vols. 1 to 4	48	0
Gleanings from French Gardens: comprising an account of such features of French Horticulture as are most worthy of adoption in British Gardens, numerous illustrations. By W. Robinson, F. L. S..........	4	8
Caricature History of the Georges; or, Annals of the House of Hanover, compiled from the squibs, broad-sides, Window Pictures, Lampoons and Pictorial Caricatures of the time. Profusely illustrated. By T Wright, F. S. A..........	5	12
A Sister's Bye-Hours. By Author of "Studies for Stories"..........	3	12
Last Leaves Sketches and Criticisms. By Alex. Smith. Edited, with Memoir, by P. P. Alexander, M. A..........	4	8
Cometh up as a Flower. An Autobiography. "Is the old man yet alive?"..........	4	8
Ships and Sailors, ancient and modern A Sketch of the Progress of Naval Art, with historical Illustrations. By C. C. Cotterill and E. D. Little, B. A. Illustrated..........	3	12
Handybook of Meteorology. By Alex. Buchan..........	6	4
The Wild Sports of India, with detailed instructions for the Sportsman, &c. &c. By Major H. Shakespear, late Nagpore Irr. Force..........	3	12
The Forest and the Field. By the "Old Shekarry," 2nd edition. Illustrated..........	15	12
Old Deccan Days, &c. By Miss M. Frere..........	9	0
A French Country Family. By Mad. de Witt	3	12
Orville College. By Mrs. Henry Wood..........	4	8
Early Sassanian Inscriptions, Seals, and Coins. By E. Thomas, late Bengal C. S.	5	12
Artists and Arabs; or Sketching in Sunshine. By H. Blackburn..........	8	0
Elementary Lessons in Astronomy. By J. N. Lockyer..........	4	0
Smyth on the Antiquity of Intellectual Man..........	6	12
View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages. By H. Hallam..........	4	8
The Reign of Law. By the Duke of Argyll..........	4	8
Men and Women, 2 vols. By Robert Browning...	9	0
Bradshaw's Through Routes, overland guide and handbook to India and the East..........	2	12

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Les Grandes Dames. Vol. III. La Dame de Cœur et Les Pécheresses Blondes..........	3	12
Le Grillon du Moulin. Par P. du Terrail	2	4
La Reine des Barricades. Ditto..........	2	4
Le Crime D'Horace Legnon. Par H. de Kock...	2	4
Les Aïeux de Figaro. Par Marc-Monnier..........	2	12
Le Souper des Fantomes. Par La Comtesse Dash..	2	4

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONG.—Arthur Lloyd's Song of Songs (Comic Medley)..........	1	8
———— Thou art so Near and yet so Far. By Reichardt..........	1	8
———— I Cannot Sing the Old Songs. By Claribel.	2	0
———— Her Bright Smile Haunts me Still. By Carpenter..........	1	8
———— Ah! Never deem my Love can Change. By J. R. Thomas..........	1	8
———— The Blind Girl to her Harp. By C. Jefferys.	1	8
———— You and I. By Claribel..........	2	0
———— Love Not. The sorrows of Rosalie. By Hon. Mrs. Norton..........	1	8
———— What are the Wild Waves Saying? (Duet.) By Carpenter..........	2	0
———— Beautiful Isle of the Sea. By J. R. Thomas	1	4
———— Rose Sweetly Blooming. By T. Arnould......	1	0
———— Cheer, Boys, Cheer. By C. Mackay	1	0
———— Paddle your Own Canoe. By Clifton..........	1	8
LUCREZIA BORGIA. (Duet)—No. 10 of Nava's Operatic Melodies..........	1	12
QUADRILLE.—The Bonnie Dundee. By C. D'Albert.	2	0
————The Topsy. By ditto	1	8
WALTZ.—Belgravia. By D. Godfrey..........	2	0
————The Guards'. By ditto	2	0
Rossini's Opera Il Barbiere di Seviglia. (No. 109 of Boosey's Musical Cabinet)..........	0	12
Beethoven's Opera Fidelio. (No 110 of ditto)...	0	12
Donizetti's Opera Lucrezia Borgia. (No. 111 of ditto).	0	12
Robert Schumann's Album for young Performers. (No. 113 ditto)..........	0	12
No. 60 Chappell's Musical Magazine, for February—25 Old English Ditties..........	0	12
No. 62, for April.—12 Songs, by Benedict and Sullivan..........	0	12
No. 63, for May.—9 Fantasies, by B. Richards ...	0	12
No. 64, for June.—8 Selections C. Minstrels' Songs...	0	12
No. 65, for July.—Recollections of Handel	0	12
Bond Street Magazine for February, March, April and August, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 8.—Each..........	0	12
Hanover Square, for April, May, June, and July (Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9.)—Each..........	0	12
Exeter Hall, for July. (No. 6.)..........	0	12
Hamilton's Instructor..........	3	0
Farmer's Instructor..........	3	0

Bombay, 25th August 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M Montefiore, Esq
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON & Co.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1843.

MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH

		£ s. d.
Firepremiums	1862	300,690 15 11
Do.	1863	341,668 3 2
Do.	1864	406 403 13 10
Showing an increase over 1863 of......		64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£ s. d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150 18 6
Do.	1862	105,703 1 11
Do.	1864	152, 59 2 0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall. Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

10 Bales T. Cloth, 32 in. 7 lbs.
5 do. Grey Shirting, 54 in. 11 lbs.
5 do. do. do. 50 in. 10 lbs.
6 do. do. Jaconets.
1 Case Alpacca.
2 do. Flannel, Marino, and Lama.
1 do. Sundries.
2 do. Printed Domets,
2 do. Madras Handkerchiefs.
1 do. Plated Ware.
10 Cases Eau de Cologne.
100 Boxes Port Wine No. 2.
100 do. Ginger Wine.
125 do. Hock Sparkling,
25 do. Champaigne.
On account of Abba Fakeera—
V F—76—1-16—16 Cases Glass Ware.
V F—37-46—10 Cases Finger Cups.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WANTED A DOG

A Black and Tan or White Terrier Dog between 12 and 20 lbs. weight. Must kill rats, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mooktajee Bawajee Khilaray, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kuntary Atmaram Dyaram, the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Farzendary land or ground, whereof the Farzendar is Meeya Facroodin Ghuukoorker, with the sheds standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north partly by the property of Suttoo Kajla and partly by the ground of the said Atmaram Dyaram, and on the south by the property of Janoo Jara and Ramjee Ghodka, and which said ground contains twenty-nine and half feet in breadth on the east side, and thirty-four feet in breadth on the west side, one hundred and sixty feet in length on the north side, and one hundred and thirty feet in length on the south side, be the same little more or less, and which said ground is entered in the Books of the Farzendar under No. 158, and which said sheds are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55.

AUCTION SALE OF PADOW.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Shaw Bhograz Nurpal, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Pachoobhoy Tezsee, Mortgagor

The Padow or Vessel called or known by the name of "Durria Dowlutt," of 77 candies, No. 2007, now lying at Tank Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Executrix of the late Dhunjeebhoy Curmally, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Khoja Dossa Mowjee, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed Property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the bungalow, and out-buildings and offices thereon, standing situate, lying, and being in the Native Town, without the Fort of Bombay, at the Falkland Road (on the western side thereof), which contains by admeasurement 977 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 484, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 42, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Falkland Road, on or towards the north-west by the property of Dossabhoy Eduljee Baxterna, and on or towards the south-west by the property of Shree Venketesh Saccaram Gopaldass.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

One English-built Mail Phaeton with a pair of handsome young large Horses and Harness. Can be seen at one hour's notice.

A nearly new Self-driving Carriage, from Long Acre, London, with a pair of very fast and high-bred Arab Horses, and Silver plated Double Harness, complete, with Shafts, for one Horse. Can be seen any time.
Bombay, 1st September, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF SUNDRY BUILDINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th Sept., at 4 P.M., MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all the Materials comprising certain buildings upon the property lately belonging to Mr. Henry Rogers, and let to Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Coach-builders, situated on the Bellasis Road opposite to the entrance to the Byculla Club. Ample time will be allowed for removal a deposit of half the amount of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, and the balance within 3 days after till payment whereof none of the Materials can be removed.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE FRERE PRESS COMPANY LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction the Property belonging to the above Company, consists of the Buildings, Machinery, Plants, &c., known as the Frere Press, situate, lying, or being on the Elphinstone Bunder.

For the conveniance of Purchasers the property will be sold in four lots as follows:—

LOT 1.

All that very substantial stone building known as the Frere Press premises on the Elphinstone Bunder very favourably situated, being next to the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, including a Cast Iron Tank for supplying the Boilers capable of containing 48,000 gallons, together with all the right, title, and interest of the vendors in and to a lease of 10,000 square yards of land on the Elphinstone Bunder, or a portion of which the aforesaid building is situated, the lease is for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 14th May 1863 at an annual rental of Rs. 1 per square yard.

LOT 2.

A pair of Horizontal High Pressure Engines, 80 Horse Power nominal, with 4 upright Boilers.

LOT 3.

6 Mason's Patent Screw Presses with 6 Weighing Machines complete, 198ft. 5 in Shafting, 36ft. 4 in do., 17½ft. 6 in do., 12 Drawing Pullies, Sundry Articles, such as Blocks, Rope, Pullies, &c.

LOT 4.

All the right, title, and interest of the vendors in and to a Patent Right appertaining to Marin's Screw Presses whereby the holder is entitled to a royalty of one anna per bale upon all bales pressed in Presses of a similar construction, the Patent expires in 1876.

Bombay, 1st September, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES GEDDES, at *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC L. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. Galignani and Co., Publishers, rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. Pharoah and Co.